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WAINWRIGHT'S ANNUAL FAIR NEXT MONDAY AND TUESDAY

OPENING EXERCISES AT HIGH SCHOOL TUESDAY MORNING

Wainwright schools are once more in full swing. On Tuesday morning the scholars, the staff, members of the board and other friends assembled in the high school for the opening exercises. After the singing of "O Canada" the chairman of the board, Mr. Jas. Ward gave a brief but appropriate address of welcome to the scholars and teachers. He was followed by Mr Mcleod of the property committee, who impressed upon the students the duty of "helping the other fellow" kindluess to others he insisted, was at least as important as any part of their school work.

The next item was a patriotic chorus; "Rule Britannia," after which Rev. Thos. Murphy gave some words of encouragement to the students taking up the work of the fall term.

The gathering then proceeded to the school grounds where Pte. W; King of the 151st O.E.F. Battalion band who with Pte. E. Mitchell were present from Sarcee camp, lined up the scholars facing the flag pole. Under the guiding hand of Mrs Mrs Jas. Ward the Union Jack slowly fluttered to the mast head, as it spread its folds to the breeze, the double rank of scholars led by Miss Bessie Parsons, joined in singing the National Anthem.

Three cheers for his Majesty King George the Fifth were given with will, and the opening exercises were over.

UNION SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC HAVE GOOD DAY

Providence was good to the Methodist and Presbyterian Sunday Schools Tuesday August 29th. This was the day chosen for the picnic. the morning was cold and cloudy, but Old King Sol followed in all his glory. Many were the happy boys and girls waiting at the Methodist church when the autos arrived Needless to say the cars were quickly filled to overflowing, no less than nine and as many as fifteen being carried in a car.

The roads being good, little time passed ere they arrived at the Lake. Here the boys and girls had a busy time, for some it was their first time there. The adults, too, were busy keeping the children in sight and looking after the provisions.

At five o' clock the picnic began leaving the Lake and continued until nearly eight. Everything passed off pleasantly and without accident, and the crowd numbering about a hundred voted this the best picnic yet.

GILT EDGE ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR PATRIOTIC BRANCH

At a well attended meeting of Gilt Edge branch of the Wainwright Constituency Patriotic Fund held last Friday evening in the Orange Hall the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:- President, Jas. Church; Secretary, William fox; Committee, George Power, W. H. Harris, Samuel Kitchen, Sr., John Kelt, Leonard Minter, Chas, McClennan, George Traynor.

LONG LOOKED FOR DRAINAGE TO BE COMMENCED EARLY NEXT WEEK BY COUNCIL

LOCAL PASTOR HONORED



At the last general Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada Rev Thos Murphy, B.A. of Wainwright, has the honor of being selected one of the members of the Senate of RobertsonCollege Edmonton.

Miss Elder of Athelstan, Que. arrived in town on Sunday and will visit her brother Mr. O. J. Elder, for a few months.

Rev. Assiter left last week for Lacombe, at which place he preached on Sunday evening in the Anglican church.

Auctioneer Simmerman reports having a very successful auction sale on friday last. Both horses and cattle bringing in good prices. He intends holding another in the near future, parties wishing good stock should call and see him.

WAR OFFICIALLY DECLARED ON DUCKS FRIDAY SEPT. 1ST

War was officially declared on Friday last against the inhabitants of the wet places in the Province of Alberta and already it is estimated that there has been a heavy casualty list.

Throughout the Wainwright district and in town, men have been oiling guns, loading shells and—setting out for the most populous sloughs, and it is thought the death rate has gone up tremendously within the last few days.

The price of a permit is $2.25 which goes to the provincial government with the exception of a comission to the party issuing the permit.

The ducks are very plentiful this year and the season was particularly early. Even with the early season it is learned that the 1st of September is too early for real sportsmen because there are hundreds of ducks on the ponds and sloughs that will never fly, as they are mere flappers now and will be slaughtered by some legalized game hog within the next few days.

But in numbers, there has not been a better season for some years. There are hundreds and hundreds of ducks scattered all through the Wainwright district. There should be very good hunting for a long time, as the weather promises well and the ducks will probably not commence to migrate until well into October.

DRILLING TO START IN WAINWRIGHT-IRMA DISTRICT

Additional interest is being directed to the new oil field west of Wainwright in the Irma district by an announcement by the Alta. Associated Oils that they have a rig about to be unloaded at Irma, and that they arranged with a large company to start drilling on a royalty basis in the same district.

W. H. Lyon, of the company, states that by the royalty agreement which they have entered into with men who have a large capital behind them' work is to be started as soon as possible on the new well and if they should succeed in bringing in a well on their first attempt that they are to immediately start drilling ten more.

The well which the oil company is to start is located on 34-45-6, a piece of land which was obtained from the Grand Trunk people right at Irma Station. The rig was one which they had over in the Rocky Mountain House district.

LOCAL NOTES

Mrs. P. Shera, West Edmonton is visiting her sister Mrs. A Cully, for a few days.

Mrs. H. Westwood, of Massey Ont. who has been spending a holiday with her son Roy Argue returned to her home last week

Dr. McQueen states that he will be absent from his office in Wainwright the 4th Monday in each month until further notice.

Divine Services will be held in St Andrew's Presbyterian Church. Morning at 11 o'clock and Evening at 7:30 Music by the Choir.

Pte. Alex Wilkie, of the 196th Battalion, Camp Hughes arrived in town on Sunday on a month's furlough. While here Pte. Wilkie intends harvesting his crop on his farm north of town.

Mr. W. C. Henry, Thornton, Ontario announces the engagment of his youngest daughter Jean, to Mr. Harry Chrysler Munn, of Wainwright. The marriage to take place early in October.

KITCHEN SHOWER FOR MISS N. DAVIS

Mrs. Fraser, West Edmonton, gave a kitchen shower for Miss Nellie Davis on Thursday. Only the most intimate friends of this charming young bride-to-be were invited and nineteen guests braved the rain and spent a delightful afternoon.

The many usetul and valuable gifts received were accompanied by heartiest wishes for Miss Davis' happiness. The only out of town guests where Mrs. Johnston and Miss Johnston of Richmond, Quebec.—Edmonton Jonrnal.

Miss Davis is well known in Wainwright having resided here for a number of years, She will be married to Mr. Oliver Johnston, of West Edmonton, early in September.

P. D. Laird, who is contracting at Biggar, is spending a few days in town with his family.

The regular meeting of the council was held last night. All present except councillors Smith and Miles.

Mr W. Goulet addressed the conneil to some length, as to the feeling in case he erected a flour mill, to what extent, he could expect financial aid from the town. As there was no definite proposition laid before them, no action was taken at this meeting.

Report from the Commanding Officer of the 151st Battalion was placed in the hands of a special committee.

Resolution from the City of Niagara Falls, Ont. re memorializing the Government in the framing of the pension Bill, re granting pensions for wounds received by Canadian soldiers be treated on an absolutely equality as regards officers and privates was fully endorsed.

Report from W. E. Zinkan re drainage proposition, was laid before the council which the council acted promptly and decisively, work on which will be started next week.

Quotations from Gorman, Clancey & Grindly were laid before the Board, re tile for drainage, which will be taken by the committee on Public Works at a special sitting this morning.

Accounts totaling $934.16 were passed and ordered paid by Financial Committee.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC LETTERGRAM SERVICE EFFECTIVE AUG. 28TH

The Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraph Co. has inaugurated effective Aug 28th, Canadian Day Lettergram service, between all points on its system

Day Lettergrams of 50 words or loss will be accepted between all points on this company's system, at a rate of 1½ times the regular day rate ten words and one fifth of such rate for each additional ten words or less. This service will be treated as a deferred service, subordinate to the priority transmission and delivery of full rate telegrams.

Day lettergrams must be written in plain English or French, no code words will be permitted,

RED CROSS ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

The Canadian West in spite of its scattered population and consequent difficulty in centralization and coordination of work has shown great vigour in its Red Cross activities. The total cash receipts of the Alberta Society in the last financial year were $46,103, Of this, $7,000 was spent for the endowment of hospital beds; $6677 for medical and surgical supplies and $4,477 for motor ambulances In addition, a generous contribution was made to the Ogden Home for Convalescent soldiers The total number of articles handled by the supply department was 332,320 of which the most important items are 64,000 bandages, 77,000 handkerchiefs, and nearly 12,000 socks and 15,000 shirts. Since the first of the year 14 new branches have been formed.

CARD OF THANKS

The undersigned Superintendents of the Methodist and Presbyterian Sunday Schools take this opportunity of thanking the following who so kindly gave their cars to the service of the school for their picnic;

M. A. Boyer, E. L. Cork, T. G Cook, A. Dupre, O. J. Elder, F. Gordon, A. E. Mills, H. W McLeod, W. McDougall, O.E Peterson, R. A. Snyder, Ross Snyder, Bud Simmerman. W. E. Washburn.

Sherman D. Mills.
Dr. J. A. Little.

MILLINERY OPENING TO BE HELD ON SEPTEMBER 8 & 9

Mrs. Colman and Miss Marian Milliners, announce their Fall Millinery opening for Friday and Saturday, September 8th and 9th in the Wright Building Third Ave. A first class stock of all the latest styles in the Fall Millinery will be shown. Call and look our stock over.

PATRIOTIC SOCIAL AT GILT EDGE HUGE SUCCESS

More than a hundred persons were present at the box social held at the Orange Hall, Gilt Edge, on Friday evening last. The function was one of the most successful of its kind yet held in that district, and the huge assembly of guests appreciated the social enjoyment of the evening to the full. Starting shortly after nine o'clock and continuing until 5 o'clock on Saturday morning.

The large hall in which the social was held was decorated gaily with flags and bunting, and the ladies all decked out in their best, added to the beauty of the scene. During the course of the evening a program was rendered including solos from Mrs Dolan, Messrs Veitch, Dolan, Harpell, Wanless, step-dancing by Pte. N. Bestie of the 151st Battalion, all of which was very much enjoyed by those present.

With the hammer in the hands of Mr Jas. Church as auctioneer the numerous boxes brought a goodly figure. To "Bob" Harris goes the honor of having paid the top price for his lunch, the sum being $6 Some lunch, eh what! Receipts all told, will clear the expences entailed by an amount in the neighborhood of $115.

WAINWRIGHT BOYS TRENCH DIGGING

300 soldiers and true of the 151st battalion at Sarcee struck out in the darkness. They carried all their equipment and headed for a destination some considerable distance away. From time to time flares that were sent up revealed these men busily engaged in night trench operations. The conditions were near as possible to those in active service. An inspection of the trench next morning disclosed the fact that the digging had been carried out in the most satisfactory fashion. Captain Sidenius is to be congratulated upon the way the pupils in his class are becoming past-masters in their work. It was midnight before the men were ordered to retire.

A. Turnbull, of Irma, was a business visitor to Wainwright between trains on Friday last.

DR. J. A. LITTLE CHOSEN PRESIDENT OF WAINWRIGHT CONSTITUENCY FUND

At the meeting held in the council chamber on Thursday evening the new officers for the administration of the Patriotic Fund for Wainwright constituency were chosen. The executive for the ensuing year consist of J. A. Little, Pres; H. P. May, Secy; P. C. Haymes, Treas; and the following committee:—G. W. Wyatt, Jarrow; F. W. Watkinson, Irma; J. G. Clark, Clark Manor; A. H. Green Battleview; Wm. Fox, Gilt Edge; W. S. Brodie, Wainwright F.M. Ford, Heath; G.L Morrow, Edgerton; H. G. Spencer, McCafferty; and S. G. Lewis, Chauvin. At the first meeting of the executive the vice- pres. will be chosen.

A suggested division of the constituency on the election polls drawn up by the executive and eight districts were formed with definite polls assigned to each district, for example: Chauvin district would consist of 11 polls to raise $1500; Heath with three, $450; Gilt Edge with three $500; Jarrow with two, $200; Town of Wainwright with Greenshields and Simmerman offered to raise $3000 or half the required amount.

For the purpose of better organization the Wainwright local district chose its own officers, W. S. Brodie, Chairman; H. W. Crampton, secretary, and H. C. Munn, treas. A strong committee was appointed and captains chosen, and the committee look to see the full sum pledged within the next few weeks.

The other districts expect to organize very shortly and commence the regular work of canvassing. Representative men from the central Executive at Edmonton have promised to be in attendance for the purpose of out lining the needs and giving information regarding the fund.

It is interesting to note that Gilt Edge District made the first contribution, handing the treasurer the sum of $115.05 from the proceeds of a social held on Friday night. The sum of $200 was also forwarded to Edmonton by the Irma District from the Battle River Rural Municipality grant.

THE LIMIT ABOUT REACHED IN THE PRICE REDUCTION

Public interest in motor car progress just now is entered on price reduction. With the general public the big question is how much further can the manufacturers carry it?" "Not much lower, if any," is the answer of the efficiency experts. During the past two weeks, the action of the Ford Motor Co. of Canada in reducing their standard five-passenger car to $495 has commanded country-wide attention.

At last, the long-standing mark of $500 and over for a general purpose car of standard make has been bettered. But the factory critics, whose business is to estimate costs, declare that the limit has been reached under present conditions. Cash purchasing power, improved machinery, greater factory efficiency and increased production have a complished their utmost. In fact, they say that any further reduction would eliminate the possibility of any profit whatsoever. And the profit per car now is shaved to the lowest possible percentage in proportion to the tremendous production of the Canadian Ford factory.

The record of five years past with the Canadian Ford Motor Co. as the leading example has reduced the cost of the standard touring car from $750 to $495 by successive stages, as follows: from 1912; $750; 1913, $650; 1914, $590; 1915, $530; 1916, $495.

AUCTION SALE OF SHEEP AND SWINE IN EDMONTON

The auction sale of sheep and swine to be conducted by the Alberta Provincial Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, Ltd, in the Stock Pavilion on the Edmonton Exhibition grounds, promises to be very successful.

The Secretary has heard from a large number of breeders who are anxious to introduce new blood into their herds and flocks and the present condition of the sheep and swine industry has fully justified the holding of this sale,

The Committee of Management are only accepting offers of pure-bred swine, but for the sheep sale a number of grade ewes will be accepted.

After the entries close, on Tuesday, Sept. 26th, the Committee of Management will issue a catalogue, which it is expected will be ready for distribution about October 2nd.

The Associations are undertaking to pay one-half the transportation charges on live-stock, both incoming and outgoing, and efforts are now being made to secure reduced passenger rates for this event.

The Secretary, W. J. Stark, Edmonton, will forward full particulars on this sale on receipt of a postal card from anyone who wishes entry forms or catalogues.

The Knight's of Pythias annual picnic which was to be held on labor day had to be called off on account of wet weather. It is expected that at their regular meetingto-night that a new date will be set.

EXCELLENT EXHIBIT BY CANADIAN PACIFIC AT TORONTO FAIR

The Canadian National Exhibition, opened at Toronto on Monday, has been designed to symolize the unity of the Allies against the military menace of Prussia. The exhibition was opened by Sir George Perlay and the attendance already assures its success. A feature of special interest to Westerners is the excellent exhibit made by the Canadian Pacific Railway, showing the agricultural, mineral, timber, fisheries and fur bearing resources of Canada, particularly of the Western Provinces,

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO
A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Trappers in the Distant Northland

A Life of Seclusion Which Represents Freedom From and Absence of Care

Let us visit the cosy looking shanty amidst the trees on yonder lake shore. The smoke from its chimney slowly ascends skywards for the atmosphere is far below zero. Around the stove are sitting a couple of trappers spinning wonderful yarns of trap lore. These men are of the northland and belong to the trapping fraternity. "Many men, many minds," so it is with this brotherhood; one characterizes his methods as the last survival of the fittest, another speaks exultingly of his own propaganda. Yet, disagree as they may regarding plan and formula, the fur seekers are brethren, united in one single purpose, namely to secure the greatest number of pelts they can. For decades the trapping fraternity have tenanted the timbered reaches of our Canadian hinterland. Now in many a place the twentieth century witnesses the smoke of factory chimneys where once the trapper was free to roam and the fur seeker must now perforce trek farther north.

Months of seclusion away from the haunts of men have been the portion of those who follow the trap line. Perchance a trapper from the opposite shore of the lake might occasionally visit the shanty, bringing belated intelligence of the outer world received perhaps from some passing caller, a member also of the illustrious Order of Pelts. Quite possibly as the visitor is relating his stories, the footsteps of an Indian are heard crunching the snow on the doorstep. The trappers glance up at the newcomer, and as the last rays of daylight are twinkling through the window the Neche is harking back to the long, long ago when with a party of Crees he stalked the buffalo over Great Bear Hills, or set snares for the silver foxes on the shores of Moose Lake. To the uninitiated the life of the trapper appeals as a life of extreme loneliness. And indeed to those accustomed to the whirl of social or city business life the trapper's existence is indeed a lonely and secluded one, but the brotherhood of trap and pelt having once inhaled the ozone of the northland, eagerly anticipate the time when they can resume their avocation. Crowded thoroughfares and city streets are unknown to habitues of the trap line. Instead these sons of nature prefer the music of the tree choristers and a view of creation untrammelled by the progress of the world of men. The trapper's vocation represents freedom from and absence of care. While his fellow mortals are struggling madly for a bare existence, the trapper remains content in his outpost. The fact that a thousand applicants are clamoring for work in city or town does not affect him at all, for he does not know that such is the case.

And as we trudge along in the forest depths, the lonely grave of a trapper is occasionally seen. A good fellow passed away, perchance entered into the Great Unknown—in solitude. As the writer pens these words, there has flashed into his mind the sight of one such "last home" on a windswept island of Lake Winnipeg. Just a rough wooden cross at the head of a little mound, the word "Jim" and three figures, the last of these presumably an eight. Ah, some mother's boy, we know not who he is, or whence he came. He is resting serenely, his dirge continuing in roar of winter storm, and in summer sunshine repeated by screeching gulls as they fly to and from the lake waters.—J. D. A Evans in Rod and Gun.

Hudson Bay Railway

Will Shorten Haul to Tide Water and Open New Lands for Settlement

The Hudson Bay Railroad, which has its northern terminus at Port Nelson, will shorten the land haul of grain from the wheat fields of the west to the Atlantic ocean by over a thousand miles. And the total distance between the prairie farms and European ports will not be increased.

This of course, is the chief object in building the road. But it will also serve another purpose, that of opening up a new territory for permanent settlement. Pessimists tell us that this country is not suitable to permanent occupation, that it is cold and barren, with nothing to entice the pioneer to live within its borders. We were told much the same regarding other parts of the Dominion which are now looked upon as veritable gardens of fertility. The Peace River district may be mentioned as an example.

We are told that the country opened up by the new railroad has frost every month in the year with the possible exception of July. This may be a serious handicap to successful farming operations yet we must remember that in the three prairie provinces last year, there was not one month in which frost did not occur. Yet in this climate 600,000,000 bushels of wheat were grown during the season. Also the Yukon district is said to produce vegetables as fine as any to be seen in other parts of the Dominion, and it lies well up to the Arctic circle.

There seems to be no reason to doubt that a large local trade will be established along the Hudson Bay road. The forests contain valuable timbers, which in addition to furnishing material for export, will prove a boon to the pulp and allied industries of Canada. Again, it is a country of great mineral wealth, which, when once opened up, will lead to further and further development in mining operations. The fish, too, with which the rivers and lakes teem, will be another source of wealth.

When we read the reports furnished by the topographical survey for 1916, and also the reports of those who either for pleasure or for business, have visited this now little known territory, we fail to see how anyone should or could be doubtful regarding the advisability of opening up the country.

Serb in Anglican Pulpit

A Serbian priest, Father Nicolia Velimivovic, has been preaching at St. Margaret's Westminster. Russian music was sung by the choir before the sermon. The church was quite full half an hour before the service began. Taking as his subject "The Slav Orthodoxy," the preacher said he looked upon the Anglicanism as a true religion lived by the people, but it seemed to him less vivid, less compelling, and less national than the religion of the Russian church. He would welcome a union between the churches which would bind the Russian and the British races in a true brotherhood.

W. N. U. 1118

Conscientious Objectors

Various Ways to Use in the War Those Who Object to Carrying a Rifle

The New York Times says: Recent talk about the possibility of a war out of which this country could not keep or be kept has revealed the existence here of people who have or profess conscientious scruples in doing their part with other citizens in such a contingency and sharing the common risks. There is interest for us, therefore, in seeing how another country with the same problem has handled it.

The English have shrewdly decided that scruples against fighting, to be conscientious and deserving of recognition—to be sincere, that is, and not a mere cloak for cowardice or treason—must have been entertained and expressed for some time before the war began. The Quakers, Plymouth Brethren, and others who can meet that test are excused from becoming out-and-out soldiers, serving in the trenches and shooting or shooting at those whom they call their fellowmen. But they are not let off altogether. They are conscripted like other people, yet only as non-combatants, and they have to use the spade instead of the rifle.

Curiously enough, this seems to satisfy their delicate consciences, and apparently they fail to realize that the work they do is just as much a part of war as that of anybody else who is engaged in it, and that it has a very direct bearing on the deaths of the Germans or others who try to take the trenches they dig. Indeed, it is reported they are proud of the fact that though they do no killing themselves, not infrequently their work takes them under fire, and that their lives are by no means safe.

It is to be hoped that our own conscientious objectors will be equally illegorical and inconsistent when their time of trial comes, if ever it does. At any rate, the British solution of the problem is well worth keeping in mind, for even if it should tend to increase the membership of sects of the religio-pacifist sort no great harm will be done. Modern war needs the service of as many civilians or non-combatants as of men taking part in the actual fighting, and those thus engaged are as honorably employed as are those on the firing line, though, of course, they haven't the same opportunities of acquiring glory and do not share the stern joys of battle.

No Need For Crop Failures

Success For Next Year's Crop Depends on the Preparation Made This Year

"Only very rarely indeed need any farmer have a really poor crop, much less a total crop failure in Canada," says J. H. Grisdale, director of the Dominion Experimental farms. "The Canadian farmer who will do his work wisely and well each year and all the year around need seldom or never fear but that a crop, fair to good at least, and usually excellent, will generally reward his well-timed and well planned effort.

In his advice to farmers, Mr. Grisdale declares that, "if you really want a good crop in 1917, now is the time to plan and prepare. The success of any years work on the farm depends in no small measure on the preparation made therefore the previous year.

"You can do very little now to affect the yield from your fields in 1916, save only the hoed crops of one kind or another, but you can do and should do very considerable in the next three months in the way of properly preparing for, and so ensuring, good crops in 1917. While harvesting this year's crop must take first place, these operations can be so conducted as either to improve or injure the prospects for the next year's crop.

"Then, again, a few hours' attention in July to weed-cutting around fences, spudding in grain fields, and particularly hoeing and cultivating in corn and root fields and cleaning the summer fallows will do more to ensure good crops in 1917 than will as many days hard work next spring when the chances are you will be just as busy as you are today, if not even more rushed. Doing things when the cost of the work is lowest, as judged by the results, is the right way to farm, and the only way to farm if one wishes to be sure to profitable returns year after year.

"The farmer who regretfully says, 'A poor crop this year! Oh, well, a better one next year!' may be a bit of a philosopher, but he is not much of a farmer unless he gets busy and tries to find out why the 'poor crop this year' and what he must do to avoid such a result under similar or worse conditions in the future."

Agriculture and the War

One effect of the war has been to bring home to peoples' minds the real importance of agriculture as an industry.

The farmer is benefited by the situation, in that the prices of agricultural products has been greatly increased, but he is at a geat disadvantage owing to the scarcity of labor in many places and the consequent rise in wages and in the cost of farmer's materials.

These effects have been more marked in the second year of the war than in the first. In all probability the various tendencies mentioned will continue to be more pronounced as long as the war lasts.

There has been in recent years in Canada, a steady increase in the acreage yield per acre of most crops, but a considerable improvement is yet possible. As a rule intensive farming is more profitable than extensive. Less labor is required, less capital is employed and the returns are surer. A decrease in the number of acres cultivated need not always mean less production. Now, if ever, is the time to economize in labor on the farm when men are needed so badly abroad.

Thousands of Factories Mobilized

The British Minister of Munitions announces that he has made further orders under the munitions of war acts, 1915 and 1916, under which 259 additional establishments have been declared controlled establishments under the acts. A total of 3,337 establishments has now been declared as controlled.

Teacher—Tommy, what is the difference between angling and fishing?

Tommy—Well, the rich man angles and the poor man fishes.—Chicago Herald.

The ever present problem with the intelligent farmer is "waste." It attends his footsteps at every turn.

"What is Jim doing now?" "Anybody he can come across"

For Cream Buying Stations

New Regulations in Saskatchewan in Order to Improve Quality of Cream

Regulations governing Cream Buying Stations, effective after June 15, 1916, have been issued by the Dairy Branch, Department of Agriculture, Regina, and require that all such stations be licensel and subject to inspection.

To protect the reputation of the creamery butter of Saskatchewan in both home and export markets, it has been considered advisable to provide that certain conditions be complied with in order to protect the quality of a product so easily injured as butter. Owners of cream buying stations throughout the province have already been advised of the conditions necessary and application forms sent them to apply for license. The buying of cream through the medium of buying stations was rapidly becoming a serious danger not only in Saskatchewan but in the other prairie provinces as well. Buying stations for the purchase of cream were being established in towns and villages all over the West, many of these by merchants who had no experience or knowledge in the testing or care of cream, and who had no suitable place or equipment for handling it.

Generally speaking, little or no attention has been given by the cream buying stations to the grading of cream, and farmers have been paid as much for over ripe cream of bad flavor, as for sweet cream of good flavor. Furthermore, the identity of the cream is lost at the buying stations through the mixing of the cream for shipment to the creamery, and the creamery receiving it is unable to determine which farmers are sending good cream or which bad, consequently no improvement in the care or quality of the cream could be hoped for under these conditions. In addition to this inferior cream was often held for several hours uncooled in a back shop, along with kerosene oil, decayed vegetables and other products giving off undesirable odors, or in butcher shops where the odor from decayed meats could not do otherwise than injure the quality of the cream.

Cream handled under these conditions must seriously injure the quality of the butter manufactured, and the general inferior quality of dairy butter is transmitted through the buying stations to the creamery butter, and would eventually deprive the better dairymen of the export market, where through years of hard work a good reputation has been gained. Cream buying stations also mean less money for the farmer who produces the cream, because of the added cost of the middleman who operates the station.

Express charges are paid by practically all of the creameries so there is nothing to prevent any farmer from shipping his cream direct to a creamery. The express companies give a rate on a five gallon can of cream, and any farmer with two or three cows should be able to ship a full can of this size every four or five days, so the argument that the small farmer is deprived of a market for his cream does not hold good. In any case cans partially filled can be forwarded and are accepted by the creameries.

The regulations recently issued by the Dairy Commissioner with respect to buying stations do not impose any hardship nor ask for any unnecessary equipment or accommodation, but simply provides for conditions under which cream can be handled properly and the farmer who produces it obtains fair returns for his labor.

Regulations similar to those enacted by the Saskatchewan Government have recently been passed by the Manitoba Government. Cream buying stations have become even more numerous in that province than in Saskatchewan, and already the quality of Manitoba butter has been injured by cream shipped from buying stations. It was desirous that similar conditions should not prevail in Saskatchewan, and to prevent the possibility of this, regulations governing cream buying stations were passed

What The Huns Would Do

Germany's Idea of the Meaning of the Freedom of the Seas

The "freedom of the seas" that Germany wants is freedom to paralyse the sea-power of the maritime States, and first of all the sea-power of England. That, as she well knows, was the invincible obstacle to universal over-lordship against which Napoleon, who "was her oppressor, and is her model," dashed himself in vain. Were it removed from her path by the "reforms" she advocates in international law, she would be free to pursue her ideal well-nigh unchecked.

We know what that ideal is. We have learnt it from her speakers and writers, but most from her actions. It is a German domination in all branches of human activity, founded upon the brute force of a vast army which is moved by an autocratic government. Does any man fancy that, if Germany had the power upon the water that she has in Belgium or in Poland, she would not use it with the same unscrupulous ruthlessness? Would there be fewer Lusitanias and fewer Sussexes when she was strong than when she is weak?

She would bind herself, no doubt, by solemn treaties, but she would keep them as she kept the solemn treaties that pledged her to defend Belgian neutrality and the laws that forbid her to sink merchantmen at sight. That consideration alone must constrain maritime nations, like England and America, to retain their fleets. Did they foolishly reduce their navies Germany might at any moment tear up the new treaties consecrating the "freedom of the seas" and destroy their trade on that plea of military necessity which justifies all lawlessness and all wickedness in her eyes.—London Times

"Bobby," said the lady in the tube railway, severely, "why don't you get up and give your seat to your father? Doesn't it pain you to see him reaching for the strap?"

"Not in a train," said Bobby.

Wife (with newspaper)—It says here that men grow bald because of the intense activity of their brain.

Hub—Exactly! And women have no whiskers because of the intense activity of their chins.

Food For Soldiers

The Favorite Dishes of the Various Allied Soldiers

One of the greatest problems which confront the military leaders of the different countries is to supply the soldiers with adequate satisfying food. Napoleon spoke truly when he said that armies fight on their bellies. The British commissariat has had many problems to solve. Men well fed at home have to be well fed at the front. The English soldier must have his jam and marmalade as well as beef.

The Russian soldier presents an easier problem. All he asks is plenty of "stchee," a sort of gruel or thick soup made of pork, oatmeal, potatoes and cabbage, boiled together with salt and other seasoning. The French soldier also consumes vast quantities of what he calls "soup," although in reality it is a thick and nourishing stew, made of meat, potatoes, and various other vegetables.

Italian soldiers demand their regular supply of macaroni and spaghetti, and eat little meat. Their diet consists largely of farinaceous foods, fruits and wine, the latter being issued as part of their regular rations. The German soldiers get their meat rations largely in the form of sausage. Give a Teuton plenty of sausage with beer to wash it down and he is perfectly content.

The British fighters from India demand a menu entirely different from that of the Tommies, and the Turcos of the French army are also peculiar in their tastes. The food most favored by the colored Algerian soldiery is "cous-cous," or boiled semolina, made of the large hard grains retained in the bolting machine after the fine flour has passed through it. The semolina is served either plain, or with the addition of vegetables, sometimes with a little mutton or goat flesh added. On this regimen a Turco will march farther and carry a heavier load with less fatigue than any other soldier of any nation.

More Wood Pulp Mills

Canadian Wood Pulp Will be Used to Supply the Empire

Some months ago, when the relationship between Great Britain and Sweden was somewhat strained owing to the effect of German influence in the press and the seizure by the British war ships of vessels suspected of carrying contraband from Swedish ports to the enemy, the Government of Sweden, as a reprisal, forbade the export of pulp to Great Britain. That action resulted in an immediate rise in the price of pulp sulphite, curtailment in the size of newspapers in Great Britain, and a situation that gave a measure of anxiety to the paper mills, whose stocks were not large.

Canada was appealed to. But her transportation service was so handicapped, and her own supplies so restricted, that shipments on a large scale could not be considered. The price of pulp in the meantime continued to mount up till they were five times dearer than when war broke out.

Information to hand from London is to the effect that the embargo put upon pulp from Sweden is virtually removed, but that it is too late for Sweden to regain the trade that she lost by her action. Considerable progress, has been made with arrangements for the establishment in Canada of a huge mill for the production of sulphite pulp and it is expected that it will not be necessary to import much pulp from Sweden after the war

Cropless Lands

Saving the Settler From Taking up Homesteads on Land Unfit For Agriculture

The opening up of non-agricultural lands to settlement has produced some of the most far-reaching and pitiful tragedies in the Dominion's history. Every province has communities which have been permitted to make the fatal error of a bad location. Their subsequent history is an unbroken line of bad crops, poverty, suffering and human demoralization. Too poor to move away, the farmer and his family resign themselves to a pitiful standard of living, giving their time and efforts for practically no return.

Every province and the federal authorities have made such blunders in times past nor is there satisfactory evidence that a general and complete reform has been brought about. Farmers still are allowed on Federal and provincial 'homesteads' which are impossible for field crops. The policy was, of course, more the result of laxity in classification and not a deliberate effort to send settlers to useless lands. The laxness, however, is growing in public disfavor and the tendency of all governments now is to protect the settler and to conserve rocky, sandy areas for their natural purpose of growing trees.

Several survey parties are engaged on soil examinations this summer and such work is bound to achieve higher importance in the eyes of governments. One party, composed of Messrs F. C. Nunnick of the Commission of Conservation and Walter Graham of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, are in New Brunswick, co-operating with the provincial government in a scheme of land classification. The project deserves the hearty support of conservationists everywhere for the benefits are far from local.

A Call to Horse Breeders

Not only has the wastage of horses by reason of the war been enormous but in all the belligerent countries, not omitting Great Britain, there has either been a partial stoppage or a whole stoppage of breeding by reason of the scarcity of labor, the disturbed conditions or entire devastation.

Whether the war lasts or ceases there must continue an undiminished demand for horses. When peace comes there will be a long period of replenishment. Then quality, as much and even more than quantity, will be required. Hence the evident call to every Canadian farmer is to breed, and to breed to the best available.—John W. Brant, Sec. National Live Stock Records.

When a man begins to shout that he is just as good as anybody, that is one sign that he isn't.

Where are the Old Ladies

How the Old Ladies of the Present Age Have Become Transformed

Someone was saying the other day (and she won't mind seeing her idea here) that the elderly woman of today is sowing her wild oats and having the protracted good time of her life. Obviously from the time a woman is married her years are filled with cares and responsibilities, until finally the children grow up, marry, leave home, and, husband having developed the poise and content of the usual elderly person, she finds to her amazement that she is free. Then comes the period of wild oats. She keeps a date book, goes to clubs, has a place on boards of things, travels on the federation special across continent, as likely as not, lives at hotels, sends her own telegrams, orders taxis, treats other women to luncheons and dinners, makes speeches, votes if she has a chance, legislates, uplifts and keeps a telephone on her desk. These are only a few. If she is not interested in this sort of thing you will discover her tucked away in the back seat of a touring car, where she is not the least trouble in the world, and is always under all circumstances, a perfectly splendid credential of respectability. Two generations ago women of her age were senile, and sat in the chimney corner where they would be out of the way. But the chimney corner went out of architecture, and she was just as naturally uprooted. There are fewer old ladies' homes than there promised to be. Not while grandmother can wear her granddaughters' shoes and hats and sashes and beads is she going to an old ladies' home. A generation ago there promised to be a call for an old ladies' home in every block. It's wonderful how we old ladies have become transformed, and fairly forced another issue. Of course, we are sowing our wild oats. We have made a place for ourselves. Hurrah! Really there are no old ladies. Ask the milliner!—Women's Clubs Magazine.

Sign of a Good German

A visitor to a British trench throws some light upon the chivalry of the British soldier, and, incidentally, upon the humanity of some Germans—one in particular. "I was standing in a front trench alongside a soldier whose business it was to observe the German lines, which we could see with singular clearness, and especially to report to various killing units the appearance of any enemy seen in the open.

"But we don't always fire at them," he explained, and, pointing to the corner of a field, said: "I saw a German crossing here yesterday as cool as a cucumber; but he was a good fellow, and so I did nothing."

It puzzled me not a little to know how he distinguished a good fellow from a bad at 800 to 1,000 yards; and, anyway, how he came to regard any Boche as a friend and a brother. But the soldier, whose speech betrayed him as a member of one of those good old English county regiments which have fought with unvarying stoutness gave quite a simple explanation. He knew the Boche to be a good fellow—"because he stooped down and patted a dog."

For Campers

The spot where your tent is to stand should be open. Have it as close to the woods as you wish, but so that the sun will shine on your tent. Sunlight is the healthiest thing in the world. It is the best disinfectant. If you pitch your tent under the thick trees, there will always be an unhealthy dampness, and mosquitoes will flock in. Then, too, in thunder-storms there is less danger in the open than under trees. The all-important reason, however, for pitching your tent in the open is the matter of health.

Do not put up the tent in a hollow. Water will lodge under it with the first shower. Set it on a little knoll. All this holds good whether you use an A-tent, wall-tent, lean-to, or any other sort of shelter. Once the tent is up in place, dig a drain around it exactly under the edge of the canvas, so that all the water will run off the tent into this drain and be carried away."—Peter Johnson, in the May St. Nicholas.

Dog Pie For Germans

Germany possessed before the war 20,000,000 head of oxen. This was reduced to 15,000,000 in 1915, and now the total is only about 8,000,000. Many towns have had to resort to eating dogs and horses, especially since the discovery was made that neither Bulgaria or Turkey have any further food to spare. A favorite dish in some restaurants is horse steak with bean gravy. Dog pie is principally served to farm servants engaged in mending military roads. The shooting of young rooks has been forbidden, probably because of the scarcity of insectivorous birds, and the fears of the farmers of damages from grubs.

Parcels for Wounded Soldiers

Nearly forty-nine thousand parcels have been sent, to date, by the Canadian Red Cross to sick and wounded Canadian soldiers in the various hospitals. The contents of these parcels were not chosen at random, but were according to each man's request.

A recent list includes notepaper, toilet articles, mirrors, pipes, tobacco, socks, soft boots, canvas shoes, stylo pens, books, sweaters, khaki shirts, underwear, fruit, flowers, puzzles, mouth organs, playing cards, sweets.

"Comfort bags," as these parcels have become known, have achieved such fame among the soldiers as to cause sometimes an embarrassing demand. Most of the articles thus sent out come in generous measure from the Red Cross branches in Canada.

Settlers coming here from the United States may rely upon finding cheaper land and lower taxation than they have at home, to say nothing of the better price they can get over here for their high grade wheat because of the advantage we secure in the British market owing to our superior system of grading.—Winnipeg Telegram.

Women are now employed in the block-system signal service for the Lyon-Mediterranean railway in France.

True Diplomacy

True diplomacy is to get all you can with as much courtesy as you can.—Rev. Boyd Carpenter.

For the Big Drive

Hold the Foe Off and Prepare For a Knockout

To whichever part of the European fronts we look the most remarkable fact is still the refusal of the allied commands to be provoked into a premature offensive. Evidently the British have only to be unleashed on the west and the Crown Prince's effort must be arrested; so, too, the Austrians can be concentrated upon the Trentino because no special pressure is being put upon them in the east and southeast. There can only be one rational interpretation of these facts, and in France the army and civilian public realize it so well that they bear the strain without a whisper of complaint. The allies have now a definite ascendancy and at any moment they can reduce the enemy to a defensive on any and every side, but the autumn offensives in the Champagne and Artois taught their authors many things. They effected more in a few days than the Crown Prince won on the Meuse in three months. Here is the measure of the difference of strength today.

The German command undertook the battle of Verdun because it could not contemplate a larger operation, and it is now so deeply involved that it cannot draw out. The allies, on the other hand, are so bent upon a vastly larger operation, which they hope will be decisive, that they prefer to risk local and momentary losses rather than postpone the day when they will be fully ready to deliver in common their knockout blow. It would, therefore, be unfair to General Joffre and the General's officers and men directly concerned to regard the struggle north of Verdun as a fair trial of strength. Vast as are its proportions and the sacrifices involved, it is over-shadowed by a coming event incomparably greater. Enemy strategy, whether on the Meuse or the Adige, is to destroy this menace. It is at once the weakness and strength of the allies that while putting forth at these points just a sufficient defensive effort they must never compromise the supremely important work of preparation.—London Chronicle.

Villages With no Fighting Men Left

A remarkable record of service in connection with the war is held by the remote Scottish island of Lewis. Out of a population of 28,000, close on 4,500 are with the colors. In many villages not a man fit for military service is left. Already over 300 of the islanders have given their lives in the war. The following letter, dated Windsor Castle, May 10, had been received by William Grant, journalist, Storoway, from Lord Stamfordham, the King's private secretary:

"I have received and laid before the King the specially bound copy of your 'Loyal Lewis' Roll of Honor, which you have been good enough to forward through Mr. Ian MacPherson for submission to the King.

"His Majesty wishes to express his appreciation of the gallant service rendered by the people of the island of Lewis, at the same time sympathizing with the families of those who have given their lives in this terrible war."

A Gallant and Hardy Breed

It is hardly necessary to emphasize the dangerous character of mine-sweeping. Trawlers and drifters, being of moderate draught, have a certain advantage over heavier ships, for they can often pass in safety above mines which have been laid at a certain depth to catch deeper riding victims. On the other hand, the very nature of their duty compels them to spend most of their time in mine-infested waters, and the appalling risks they run are too often brought home to us by the casualty lists. But the erstwhile fishermen who man these boats are a gallant and hardy breed, too inured to the vicissitudes of wind and weather to be much impressed by the hidden and deadlier perils that now lurk beneath the grey waters.—The Navy.

An Ice Mine

Probably the strangest mine in the world is to be found in Pennsylvania. It is an ice mine, which freezes in summer and thaws in winter. It is 40 feet deep and from 10 to 12 feet in diameter, up which pours a peculiar cold mist coming from openings found all the way from the top to the bottom. As soon as warm weather arrives frost appears on the walls of the shaft and soon tiny icicles form rapidly, until in the warmest weather huge icicles, often two feet thick, reach from the top to the bottom of the mine. Geologists can offer no explanation. The owner built a shed over the mine, but had to tear it down because as soon as the sun's rays were cut off the ice melted. Its normal thaw sets in in October.

An item in the British and Colonial Printer gives an idea of the extent of the German paper famine. Shortage of paper is so severely felt, it runs, that grocers, booksellers, drapers, etc., print their invoices on old paper taken from old circulars and old prospectuses which previously have been printed on one side only. Factories for making old newspaper and old books, now unsaleable, available for a second use are being established in Leipzig and Elberfield, and also in the neighborhood of Berlin.

When Baldness Starts

It has been discovered that if a person is going to be bald in middle life, or even in old age, the symptoms will appear between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five. Although the hair may gradually become thinner as one grows older, it will never entirely disappear unless signs of its thinning become manifest before the age of thirty-five years.

The former Pacific Mail liner Nile has been sold to a Chinese syndicate for $750,000. Shortly after the outbreak of the war it was taken by Great Britain, and since then has been one of the most active merchant ships aiding the British navy. It has seen service in all Oriental waters, has carried troops from China to India to France, and for several months acted as a transport across the English Channel.

First Stoker (weary)—I'd like to find the merchant 'oo invented boilers.

Second Stoker (also weary)—Boilers, be blowed! I'm lookin' for the blighter 'oo found out that coal would burn.—Punch.

Zeppelins Prove A Boomerang

Why They Have Done the Germans More Harm Than Good

Comparison of the aerial defences of Paris with those of London to the detriment of the latter have followed every successful Zeppelin raid upon the Imperial metropolis. Critics have pointed to the immunity of Paris as proof of the incompetence of the British air service and of the inadequacy of defence provisions by the War Office. The reason for the apparent superiority of the French authorities in the defence of their capital was, however, stated in an interview given by Prince Poniatowski, an attache of the French War Office, upon his arrival in New York to purchase aeronautical supplies for his Government. "London is as well off as far as equipment goes to ward off Zeppelin raids as Paris," he said. "The reason that they are made on England instead of on Paris is that to make a successful raid on the French capital and return safely, they must cross the firing lines twice. Paris also can get an adequate warning. In attacks on London, on the other hand, the Zeppelins have no firing lines to cross and can descend upon the English city without warning."

In the Prince's opinion, the Zeppelins have done the German cause more harm than good and he sums up their efforts in a few brief but pointed sentences: "The Zeppelins, as an engine of war, have acted as a boomerang for these reasons: They have aroused England to a high pitch of patriotism in quicker time than would otherwise have been possible; they have meant an enormous cost, they have obtained no military results; and they have aroused the disgust of the neutral nations. The Germans argue that their Zeppelin raids are a part of their military offensive. If this is so, why don't the Zeppelins fly over the firing lines and drop bombs on the soldiers, instead of flying over cities far afield and dropping bombs on women and children."

Rural Credits

British Columbia Adopts the New Zealand Rural Credits System

British Columbia has adopted the New Zealand system of government loans to farmers. Four years ago the British Columbia government sent a royal commission to Australia and New Zealand to investigate the rural credit systems in operation in those dominions. The report brought in by the commission was very favorable and the government secured the enactment of legislation to make it effective. Under the new Agricultural Credits Act the government has borrowed $1,000,000 at 5.63 per cent, and will re-loan this money to the farmers throughout the Pacific province. It is expected that the cost of this money to the farmers will be about one per cent. over what the government had to pay for it, but even this rate of six and a half per cent. will be considerably lower than the average now being paid by farmers in British Columbia or in the Prairie Provinces. A report from Victoria, B. C., says that the government expects to loan $6,000,000 or $7,000,000 to farmers during the coming year under the New Zealand system.—The Grain Growers' Guide.

Oats of Barbed Steel

German Slim Trick to Kill the British Horses

Barbed oats are the instruments of offence invented by Germans. The War Office has had to issue to responsible officers in charge of cavalry and other mounted forces an order that every bushel of oats now must be examined carefully before it is used. It has been discovered that some of the sacks of oats purchased in the United States contained little pieces of steel, shaped like oats, and painted yellow. These are barbed, and a horse that swallowed one would have little chance of life. The placing of the barbed oats in the food is considered to be the work of Germans who have obtained employment in American granaries in order to kill the horses at 3,000 miles range.

An old farmer and his wife drove to market one day. It had been a very wet day, and large pools of water had formed in the roadway between the farm and the town. On the return journey they met an old friend.

"And how are you today?" was the friendly greeting.

"Oh, very well, thank you! answered the farmer.

"How is the missus?" continued the friend.

"She's fine, fine!" answered the farmer. "She's behind there"—jerking the thumb toward the back seat.

"She's not there!" said the astonished friend.

The old farmer turned and looked over his shoulder, then cooly replied:

"Humph! that accounts for the splash, then!"—London News.

Huns Fooling the Dutch

Revelations are accumulating about the cunning character of the German intrigue to arouse feeling against the allies. Baron von Kuhlmann, the notorious German publicity agent, is clearly indicated as the author of the insidiously spread canard, now fully exposed, that the allies intended to land troops in Holland. Some of the Dutch papers are pointing out that this palpable lie obscured the vital issue about the torpedoing of the Dutch ships by the German submarines.

Sir Edward Grey's Pets

Sir Edward Grey is always looked upon as somewhat hard and unbendin. There are a number of wild squirrels in a certain wood which quickly find out when he is at home in Northumberland and make their way to his house. They scale the walls and invade the library; then, jumping upon his writing table, are rewarded with nuts, which they take from his hand.

According to a heart specialist, if one retires to bed at ten instead of twelve he saves the heart 876,000 foot-pounds a year. Lying down half an hour daily lessens its labor in the same period by 219,000 foot-pounds.



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Many Indians Have Enlisted

Up to the present time over eight hundred Indians have enlisted in the Canadian Overseas forces, while the Indians of Canada have contributed no less than $24,634 to the patriotic fund. An effort was made to form a complete Indian battalion, and this would have been successful, but for the fact that recruiting officers had been busy amongst the tribes on behalf of several regiments. It is said that after the war is over the Indians who have served at the front will demand the white man's privilege of voting and it will probably be handed to them.

The Saturday Holiday

The beginnings of the Saturday half-holiday might be traced to an old-time custom among Southern planters. "On Saturday's," says Professor Sanford in "The Story of Agriculture," "for either the whole or a part of the day, the slaves were released from field work. In many cases they used this time and Sundays in which to earn money for themselves by hiring out and doing odd jobs. There were many instances in which slaves purchased their freedom and that of their families with money earned in this way."

Visitor—But whatever induced you to take up safe-cracking for a living?
"Oh! I dunno, lady. I guess I had a natural gift for it."—Life.

A cat can turn completely over and land on its paws in a fall of fifteen inches.

Canada's Supply of Nickel

Rich Deposits in Cobalt District of Great Value to the Empire in Time of War

When the supply of nickel has become one of the foremost needs of the Empire it is well to recapitulate the resources that Canada holds of the coveted metal.

The total production of matte at Sudbury, Ont., in 1915 was 67,703 tons, containing 39,216,165 pounds of copper and 68,077,823 pounds of nickel, and valued by the producers at £2,070,000. The tonnage of ore smelted (part being previously roasted) was 1,272,283. The production in 1914 was 46,396 tons of matte, containing 28,896,825 pounds of copper and 45,517,937 pounds of nickel, and valued at £1,438,000.

The reported recovery of nickel from the ores of the Cobalt district was 55,325 pounds of metals, and 200,032 pounds of nickel oxide. The recovery in 1914 was 392,512 pounds of nickel oxide. About 60 per cent. of the Canadian nickel production is exported to the United States, and a far larger quantity of nickel finds its way to the United Kingdom through United States refineries than is exported directly from Canada.

The Canadian Government have an agreement from the U. S. smelters under which there is a practical certainty that none of our nickel goes to the enemy.

Origin of Wood Pulp Paper

A writer in the "Newcastle Chronicle" says that an old hornet's nest caused Dr. Hill, of Augusta, Maine, to make the discovery. A friend and neighbor had told him there was not enough cotton and rags in the world to supply the newspapers and other publications with their raw material. That was about forty years ago, and Dr. Hill took a hornet's nest to the superintendent of a nearby paper factory and asked him, "Why can't you make paper like that?" They sat down together, took the nest apart, analyzed it carefully, and decided that if a hornet could make paper out of wood, man ought to be able to do as much. The doctor discovered that the hornet first chewed the wood into a fine pulp. They decided to make machinery and water do what the hornet's mouth did. Such was the beginning of the wood pulp industry.

A Back Door Dodge

When German meets German then comes the tug of wits. The butchers of Cologne do not at all care for the State organization of meat supplies. One enterprising son of "Kultur" secreted five tons of meat in his premises and sold it to "good customers" at the back door. When faced with the discovery, the wily butcher pointed to the regulations which specified that the restrictions only applied to meat sold over the counter. The law has been made more specific.

Most infants are infested by worms, which cause great suffering, and if not promptly dealt with may cause constitutional weaknesses difficult to remedy. Miller's Worm Powders will clear the stomach and bowels of worms and will so act upon the system that there will be no recurrence of the trouble. And not only this, but they will repair the injuries to the organs that worms cause and restore them to soundness.

Some time ago a Brooklyn cook announced to the mistress of the house her betrothal, adding that she might leave at any moment. The woman of the house was genuinely sorry, since the cook was a good one.

Months passed, however, without further word of leaving, although the happy man-to-be was a frequent caller in the kitchen. So the mistress was finally moved to ask:

"When are you going to be married, Mary?"

"Indade, an' it's niver at all, I'm thinkin', mum," was the melancholy response.

"Really! What's the trouble?"

"'Tis this mum—I won't marry Pat whin he's drunk, an' whin he's sober he won't marry me!"

The Memory of the Dead

In several cities in Canada there are monuments to local heroes who fell in the South African war and generally a small bronze plate is big enough to contain the dozen or so names. The monuments that will rise when the present great war is ended will be different in that respect. The casualty lists in one encounter today would cover the base of the largest memorial now standing.

The Worst is Yet to Come

"Hell let loose," says Vorwearts, the organ of German socialism in describing the food riots in Berlin. It may be exaggeration. Even if true, however, it is nothing compared with what is going to "break loose" when the still deluded German people come to fully realize the extent of the crime committed against them by Prussian Junkerism.—New York Herald.

A Pill That Lightens Life.—To the man who is a victim of indigestion the transaction of business becomes an added misery. He cannot concentrate his mind upon his tasks and loss and vexation attend him. To such a man Parmelee's Vegetable Pills offer relief. A course of treatment, according to directions, will convince him of their great excellence. They are confidently recommended because they will do all that is claimed for them.

Waiter—Yes, sir, omelettes has gone up on account of the war.
Diner—Great Scot! Are they throwing eggs at each other?

Gloves With Fingers

It was in the twelfth century that gloves with separate fingers were first worn.

Stamps as Spy Messages

Arranged to Convey Information of a Naval or Military Nature

The Italian Government has forbidden the exportation and the German Government the importation of used and unused postage stamps, according to information received from Switzerland by Hugh Clark, a New York philatelist.

American dealers' supplies of stamps from Italy are thus suspended; and those from Germany are delayed because they must come by way of Roumania and the Orient, whereas formerly they reached here by way of Italy.

The British Government does not permit German stamps to be sent out by way of Holland or the Scandinavian countries, according to local philatelists, and the French Government is equally strict.

The letter received by Mr. Clark carried the intimation that two secret codes built upon the use of postage stamps sent through letters had been discovered by the Italian and German authorities, and that these were responsible for the respective decisions of the two governments. Through these codes certain numbers and types of stamps, imported or exported, were said to be conveying information of a naval or military nature.

Delicate Young Girls, Pale, Tired Women

There is no beauty in pallor, but proof of plenty of weakness. Exertion makes your heart flutter, your back and limbs ache, and you sadly need something to put some ginger into your system. Try Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they make you feel alive, make you want to do things. They renew and purify the blood—then come strong nerves, rosy cheeks, laughing eyes, robust good health. You'll be helped in a hundred ways by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which are an old family remedy of great renown. Thousands use no other medicine and never have a day's sickness of any kind. Get a 25c. box today. Sold by all dealers.

Scared the Germans

Canadians Tell of Experiences at the Front

Talking to some wounded soldiers who had been at the front since the very beginning of active service for the Canadian troops, an Associated Press correspondent became convinced that the Dominion's soldier's never had such an ordeal as during the recent fighting, either in the way of the remorseless character of the German artillery fire or the terrific experience of winning back the sector, from which high explosives had wiped everything. Here, for instance, is the record of Private (21715) Jones, belonging to Moose Jaw, who was thirteen months at the front. His battalion was in the trenches almost continuously, both during the German attack and later when the Canadians counter-attacked:

All these latest wounded speak of the artillery fire of both sides as being equally intense, but whereas the German guns were well covered, our batteries were mostly in the open and were heavily punished, although far in the rear. The enemy shelling found out every part of the Canadian line.

There were some remarkable individual encounters with the enemy. Pte. (411079) Feenie was amongst a party handling a machine gun. All the party were knocked out while going to the support of others. While advancing they came across several Germans behind the Canadian line, who had swept past them. "When we came up," said Feenie, "these Germans were digging like mad to get one or two of our fellows out of a trench in which they had been buried by shell fire. They begged to be allowed to work with our chaps at this job; and in fact went on digging all day, and thus helped to save the lives of quite a few Canadians. A German ambulance orderly, who had been caught in the Canadian rush, got hold of one of our wounded men and carried him to a dressing station. These men, and a good many more, of course, remained with us as prisoners. I think they were scared to death of the Canadians, and that was why they were so eager to make themselves useful. Other Germans had done some dirty tricks on the Canadians, but those chaps did some good."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

The Post Office Department has received information that gifts sent from Canada to Canadian soldiers serving in British regiments stationed in Great Britain, and to naval reservists and others from Canada serving in the navy, are exempt from customs duty, provided they are addressed to the Canadian War Contingent Association at the Army Post Office, London, Eng. Arrangements have been made under which this Association will act as a central organization for the distribution of such parcels from Canada. The concession is of course restricted to such parcels as are sent through the War Contingent Association.

Safety First

In "Farm and Fireside" is an account of the simple method that ought to be employed everywhere by which a farmer saved his property: "One pail of water standing at the foot of a ladder leading to the haymow saved our barn," we read. "Lightning struck the barn, killing two calves, then ran along to the top of the haymow. My husband grabbed the pail and ran up the ladder in time to put out the fire, but if he had had to wait to draw that water it would have been too late." So if full protection is not possible, don't neglect to keep a few pails of water handy.

A Millionaire's Restitution

Wm. F. Cochran of Baltimore says "Burning with passion for humanity, and feeling a sincere and deep yearning to make my life count for something, I am seeking to make restitution in some degree to society for the debt which as a parasite all these years I owe it. Particularly am I concerned about that section of society in the sweat of whose brow I have eaten my bread, and upon whose backs I have had a free ride—labor."—Baltimore Christian Socialist.

If one be troubled with corns and warts, he will find in Holloway's Corn Cure an application that will entirely relieve suffering.

Roumania's credit holds firm. Her 5 per cent loan for $24,000,000 was over-subscribed by $16,000,000.

The Siege of Germany

It is clear that not only the duration of a siege but also its signs and symptoms vary with the area besieged. Above a certain area, every increase adds disproportionately to the resources available immediately and remotely. Under the stimulus of necessity problems of support and defence are reduced to their essentials, and made capable of solution in that vast and fascinating sphere of substitutes. In the case of small besieged areas, the progress of the siege can be seen; but with larger and more highly organized areas it can only be deduced with difficulty. Yet nothing can be more necessary in a war which now engages the whole nation than that we should have some trustworthy knowledge of the temper and resources of the enemy.

At the outset, it is necessary to realize that Germany is besieged. The essentials of a siege are a limited area and resources, gravely disproportionate to those of the besieging army. This, beyond question, is the state of Germany. All the wild dreams of salvation from the east have now been proved bankrupt. The corridor to Turkey is now seen to be a channel to draw off her resources. Germany has been forced to send across it stores of ammunition, skilled workmen, a sprinkling of soldiers, and some competent leaders. Her gain by it is the distraction of the Allied command and the dispersion of our forces. But the siege is not raised. In effect, it is shortened by the amount of supplies of munitions and men sent through to Turkey.

In Germany at this moment there is an undoubted shortage of food. The evidence of this is beyond dispute. Hoarding and high organization ultimately amounting to rationing, can be seen in any siege, Kut being the most recent instance. But besides the shortage of food, there is a diminution in commodities directly necessary for the conduct of war. Stories of our inhumanity in preventing Red Cross supplies reaching Germany now match those with which we are assailed for closing the external avenues of food. Nurses are said to have died for the lack of rubber gloves, and Germany clamors for carbolic acid. The interesting feature of such complaints is that rubber and carbolic acid are two prime necessities of war, and a proper proportion can only be preserved for hospitals if the direct war supply is restricted. Carbolic acid is the parent of picric acid, melinite lyddite, and can be decomposed into the parent of trinitro-toluene. There is a shortage, also, of metals.

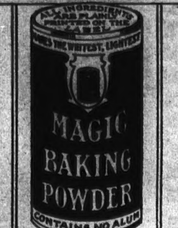
The most fundamental shortage, however, is of men. If all the men could be devoted to intensive agriculture and to chemistry these other needs could be satisfied. And this should be sufficient to show that a siege is essentially a military problem. If a military decision could be achieved the siege would end. A recent order of the German war ministry points out that even for work that is "both urgent and of important for the conduct of the war" exemption for trained and skilled men can only be granted where their physique is such that they are only fit for garrison duty and non-combatant service. What, then, is the value of von Moltke's statement that Germany has plenty of human material. Further we know that the bulk of the 1916 class has already been engaged, and this, together with the fact that even skilled hands are being taken from munition work, is sufficient to prove that the man supply is falling rapidly. The "best qualified authority of Germany" in America boldly admits that the war is a draw. There can be no defeated side, and the status quo ante will be accepted. In the light of such a statement we are perfectly justified in deducing that the besieged has no hope of relief and sees more capitulation in prospect. It is completely unthinkable that a responsible German could ever have made such an admission otherwise.

Yet how to reduce this besieged fortress most rapidly is a question of some difficulty. The area under siege is so wide and its defence works so various that the problem bewilders while it stimulates. Yet it is sufficiently like all fortified or entrenched areas to be considered in the same way. The aim of every general besieged by a temporarily inferior but rapidly increasing enemy is to push out his lines, and weaken the concentration against him. That was the real intention of the German staff in involving Turkey in the struggle. We have been compelled to keep forces in distant places. But in attacking Turkey in force we are going the most roundabout way to end the war. The Turkish field represents the most distant outer lines of the fortress, whereas we should realize that on the western front we are attacking the key sector. If we drive in the western front, the war will be at an end. But if we march to the gates of Constantinople, if having put Turkey out of reckoning we advance to Belgrade, if we take Buda-Pesth, Germany is not beaten, and will not necessarily be any nearer capitulation.

It is true that a victory in any part of the field must have its influence upon the operations elsewhere; and where lines of investment are presumed impregnable as the defensive lines against which they stand sentinel. It is tempting to force the fighting on a sector where the manoeuvre war is still possible. Yet the German lines can only be considered impregnable by ignoring the lessons of Neuve Chapelle, Loos and Carency, and we do wrong to think the cost of an advance to Belgrade as less than that of breaking through in the west, merely because the casualties would be less immediate. Ultimately, they would probably be far higher, while the effect would be far less. But since through some division of interests and counsels we have embarked upon major offensive operations in the east we must see them through, and in this way so shorten our lines against the main enemy that our preponderance of force will be overwhelming. The siege progresses; the enemy weakens; victory matures. But to seize it we have finally to reckon with our chief—in a just sense our only—enemy, Germany.—The Nation.

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly. Try it for Red, Weak, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physicians' Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c. Write for book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago. Adv.



NO ALUM
MADE IN CANADA

Horse Prices Upward

Good Prospects Ahead for the Horse Breeder in Canada

"The demand for horses in Canada," said Live Stock Commissioner John Bright recently, "has already stiffened considerably and I look forward to a gradual return to good prices.

'When the panic of 1912 struck us, as the banks shut down, the horse breeders were almost the first to feel it. Consequently the tendency was to stop breeding. In 1913, the tendency increased, while 1914 and 1915 were worse; so that there is a dearth of foals this year, and a decided scarcity of one-year-olds and two-year-olds. Breeding will come back slowly, so that it will be at least four years before the foals of this year come on the market. This means a ten-year cycle in horse prices.

"I remember about 1892 when horses were at a low ebb that I was offered on my farm at Myrtle, but $40 for a filly rising two years. She was registered, and of fair conformation. I kept her. Inside of eight years I raised many colts from her, and sold at 12 years for $250. Later when horses were at their big prices I sold a filly rising two years for $290, not better than the one I was offered $40 for in 1892.

In good times, a great many breeders are foolish. They hang on to good stock, refuse good prices, pay out big feed bills, and even mortgage their farms to feed their stock, until a slack period pops up and they find their business ruined, their farms gone and the stock sold at a mere pittance. It is always good advice to sell when you get a fair working price, and horsemen should be well advised to remember past experiences in future bright spots.

"To me there is nothing but hopefulness ahead for the farmer who breeds big quality horses for the coming needs of Canada and the remodelled world."

Feeling the Pinch

The Truth About the Food Question in Germany

A well informed writer in England writes on the question of the new organization in Germany for the regularization of food supplies. He says that his information leads him to the conclusion that it is almost too late to begin any such effort. A political question has sprung up in the Fatherland as a result of past mismanagement that nothing that can now be done will successfully allay. It is nothing short of a revival of the old antipathy between the north and south.

The new policy will deepen the feeling, inasmuch as the demands of Berlin are so loudly heard in government circles, and Berlin is so much the centre of news that is circulated broadcast throughout the word, that supplies for that city will continue to be imported at the expense of the needs of the country.

Many of the large cities in the south and southeast have passed by-laws prohibiting the export of foodstuffs to Berlin. Small towns followed their example,—in fact, some towns in Prussia, seeing how cattle, flour, sugar, oil, lard, and other essentials of existence, were being sent away, on the plea of meeting the needs of the soldiers at the front, to Berlin to retail and wholesale houses, rose up and refused to export anything until provision was made for local necessities. There have been some bitter conflicts between the military and civil powers as a result.

Hanover, in particular, is in a very critical mood. The stock of the farmers is in a shocking state owing to the impoverishment in the winter, and has resulted in many being killed that, otherwise, would have fetched good prices. One authority says: "We have the money to meet the rise in prices, but not the goods. We eat our potatoes with a sauce like water, and since private slaughtering is forbidden, we in the country see meat and bacon pass away from us, and are left to speculate as to what will become of us when the new organization begins to equalize supplies. Hanover, unprepared for such a contingency, has been looked upon as one of the emporiums of the empire, and now we are on the verge of a collapse from the lack of food for cattle and edibles for the poor. The poor will die like bees in a cyclone. It is all very well to tell us that the harvest will be great. That was said last year when the authorities at Berlin knew all the time that the harvest was unprecedentedly poor."

Outlook For Heavy Horses

The more judgment exercised in breeding the better it will be for the country. For the last year or two there has been a slump in prices and, it is feared, less breeding than formerly in consequence. As a result, when the increased demand, which transactions, especially in the west, would indicate has already commenced, arrive at its fullness there will be both high prices and a marked deficiency of the right sort. By this, coupled with the fact that the wastage of horses in the war has been enormous, it would seem worth while to improve and accelerate horse breeding along with general agricultural production.—Ottawa Bulletin.

The old gentleman's wife was getting into a carriage, and he neglected to assist her. "You are not so gallant, John, as when I was a gal," she exclaimed, in gentle rebuke. "No," was his ready response, "and you are not so buoyant as when I was a boy."

Tea In Burma

Most of the tea raised in Burma is pickled and eaten as a condiment.

Over 300 women are acting as station masters in France.

Taxicabs of the Air

By so much of practical preparation as lies in the formation of an operating company, the signing of a contract with a manufacturer and the search for a riverside hangar site, the dream of an aeroplane passenger service to, from and about New York has advanced toward fulfillment. We are invited to contemplate tentatively the idea of taxicabs which shall come flying instead of wheeling at our call.

Presumably it will be a long time before this transit scheme shall reach the state of complete working foreseen by the men with the vision. In no immediate tomorrow will the man of affairs run his own flyer from Suburbia to his office or the man of pleasure take his evening's party to an altitudinous roof-garden without troubling about the lower floors and the elevator. As to that part of the new company's plans which involves service between New York and such cities of easy reach as Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington—why not?—New York World.

Woman Found In a Zeppelin

What a French Officer Saw in Burning Wreckage

Among the interesting statements gathered at Revigny by the correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" regarding the end of the Zeppelin brought down in flames by the French is that of an inhabitant of the region whose evidence suggests that there was a woman on board the airship.

"I was scarcely more than twenty yards away among the people crowded round the burning mass of the monster sky-raider," he said, "when I saw a French officer, whom I knew, scrutinizing through his fieldglass a particular heap of burning wreckage, the flames of which lit up the night.

"He handed me the glasses, exclaiming, 'Look, there is no mistake, about it, a woman was with them.' True enough, I could plainly see through the glasses two slender feet shot with high-topped, high-heeled fashionable boots. They were undoubtedly the feet of a woman."

NO MEDICINE AS GOOD FOR LITTLE ONES

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she will use nothing else. The first few doses make her realize there is nothing to equal them in making baby well and keeping him well. Concerning them Mrs. C. E. Stilwell, Winthrope, Sask., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past ten years and have found them so good for my little ones that I always keep a box in the house." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Kaiser—the Voice of God

Major-General Sir A. E. Turner relating some stories about the Kaiser—for the accuracy of which he vouches—tells us how the Kaiser was regarded by some of those around him as may be gathered from the scene which followed a celebrated speech.

'When he had finished his bombastic and silly oration, we are told that "an old white-headed general, von K——, even knelt before his Majesty to kiss the hand that was gracefully extended to him," and with deep emotion he cried: "It is truly the voice of God that has spoken out of your Majesty as His worthy instrument to destroy this nightmare of British supremacy at sea, from which Germany has suffered all these years—and God's will be done!"

Pulling "Bismarcks" to Pieces

The latest war auxiliary in Germany is the de-copperising of statues for the needs of the arsenal. Much adverse and unprintable comments have been passed because some corporations have laid violent hands upon Bismarck monuments. Replacing copper with iron has been taken as of ill omen. One paper went as far as to head an article against the crime, 'Oh for an hour of Bismarck!"

Lake Tanganyika, which has been frequently mentioned of late in connection with General Smuts' campaign, is 2,700 feet above the sea. It is about 400 miles long, indented by capes so that steamers take three days to get from one end of the 400 miles to the other.

Customer (in barber's chair)—So you haven't heard Von Thumper, the famous pianist? Barber—No. Them long-haired fellers never patronize me—why should I patronize them?—Musical America

The first fruits of the conquest of the German Cameroons reached London in the shape of about 400 tons of cocoa.





Ideal Silver Cream

It will clean more silverware in less time, with less expense, than any other preparation made. "Ideal" is not an electro-plating preparation; removes nothing but the dirt, leaving the silverware like new. Put up in eight and eighteen-ounce bottles, packed three dozen in case.

At All Jewellers

A Real Lever Simulation
GOLD WATCH FREE.



A straightforward generous offer from an established firm. We are giving away Watches to thousands of people all over the world as a huge advertisement. Now is your chance to obtain one. Write now, enclosing 25 cents for one of our fashionable Ladies' Long Guards, or Gents' Alberts, sent carriage paid to wear with the watch, which will be given Free (these watches are guaranteed five years), should you take advantage of our marvellous offer. We expect you to tell your friends about us and show them the beautiful watch. Don't think this offer too good to be true, but send 25 cents to-day and gain a Free Watch. You will be amazed.—WILLIAMS & LLOYD, Wholesale Jewellers (Dept. 144), 89, Cornwallis Road, London, N., England.

Heligoland Germany's Bulwark

A movement has been organized in Germany for erecting a monument in honor of Count Caprivi, the second Imperial Chancellor, on the island of Heligoland. It was during that statesman's rule in the affairs of the nation that Lord Salisbury ceded the island in exchange for Zanzibar. Speaking the other day in the Reichstag, Herr Waldstein, a Radical Deputy, said:—"We have all been asking ourselves with a certain feeling of horror what would have happened if Heligoland had still been today a British fortress. With the deepest feeling of gratitude we must remember today the man who by the Treaty of Zanzibar made the island the mightiest bulwark of our German coasts."

Furniture Storage Famine

Problems in Great Britain are as thick as Scotch thistles on a bleak farm, owing to the war. One of the minor problems is the storage of furniture. Since Conscription was passed and married men have begun to prepare for service, thousands have had their furniture stored. Now there are no depositories for storage, and as everybody is busy with work that is more important many people are experiencing unexpected hardships.

No German officer or soldier is allowed to aid Turkey until he has enlisted in the Turkish army and donned the uniform of the Sultan's hosts. Enver Pasha says he will listen to advice from the Germans, but professes to take no commands from them.

Protect the child from the ravages of worms by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is a standard remedy, and years of use have enhanced its reputation.

"Such a vicious temper! Where did the child ever get it from—not from me, I'm sure," grumbled Mrs. Perkins.

"No my dear," replied Mr. Perkins, sadly, "you certainly haven't lost any of yours."

Angry Diner—Waiter, you are not fit to serve a pig! Waiter—I'm doing my best, sir!—Pall Mall Gazette.



Dizziness

and Specks before the Eyes

Liver derangement is the cause behind these distressing conditions, and only restoration of perfect natural action can effect lasting cure. That is why Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is so immeasurably superior to the old-fashioned cathartic liver-pills and aperient salts. Such things can only give passing relief by forcing the liver to unnatural action, and have to be continued. Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief strengthens the liver, and so brings about natural action in a natural manner.

Take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for constipation, biliousness, torpid liver, sick headache, dizziness, specks before the eyes, flatulence and windy spasms, acidity, heartburn, impure blood, and that dull, heavy feeling which is a sure indication of liver trouble.

Ask for Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief and take no substitute.

Price 50 cents. from all Druggists and Storekeepers,

or direct from the Sole Agents for Canada, Harold F. Ritchie and Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul-street, Toronto. War Tax 2 cents extra.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief is the companion to Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, England.

Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief

The Wainwright Star

W. J. HUNTINGFORD - - - - - - MANAGING EDITOR

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT "THE STAR" OFFICE, MAIN STREET, WAINWRIGHT

Subscriptions

Dominion of Canada, $1.00 per year paid in advance. United Kingdom and foreign countries, $1.50.

Advertising Rates

Contract Rates for display advertisements supplied on application.

Classified Advertising—Lost, Strayed, etc.—not exceeding 5 lines, 50c for first and 25c for each subsequent insertion, payable in advance.

Legal and Municipal Advertising, 12c per line for first, and 8c per line for each subsequent insertion.

Business Pointers set as ordinary reading matter, 5c per line for each insertion. (For contract advertisers only.)

Accounts

Contract—Rendered monthly.
Transient—Cash with order.

Advertising Copy

All changes for contract advertisements must reach the office not later than Monday noon.

Advertisements without specific directions will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

WAINWRIGHT, ALTA., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6th., 1916

WHAT'S THIS ABOUT ELECTRIC LIGHT ON CHRISTMAS EVE?

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER is essential to any up-to-the-minute community like the town of Wainwright. This, every citizen will agree. The question of establishing a plant in this town has been before the people on previous occasions and for one reason and another has not come to a head. The STAR is informed however that there is another "nibble" at the bait on the franchise line, and it is hoped for the general good of all, that the "nibble" developes into such a BITE as to swallow the proposal, hook, line, and sinker and that once the "nibbler" is hooked the councilmanic arm will be strong enough to land him.

There is nothing that will give Wainwright the bright wide-awake appearance that it should have to the travelling public that pass this place in thousands each year, like electric light. Its conveniences are a thousand fold to the consumer, but any company coming in here must have every support from the citizens themselves. There is no doubt, of this it the conditions in any term of agreement that may be made are sufficiently safeguarded as to guarantee light at such a rate that every building in the town would find advantage to use it.

With the lighting system would no doubt come a surplus supply of power, which could be used in commercial industries. The milling business might be revived under these conditions. No doubt the Grand Trunk System could make use of both light and power. It would be a splendid thing for this town, the most thriving on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific between Edmonton and Saskatoon, to be able to offer cheap power and light inducements to new industries. Let us boost for the hum of machinery of the mills and the workshops in our midst and thus for a bigger pay roll. It just needs the right kind of men back of the move, with the proper confidence in the town, and maybe Wainwright could celebrate the illuminating of its streets and buildings by electricity on Christmas Eve.

• • •

THE TROUBLE IN GREEGE

DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR, Greece came near entering the conflict. M. Venizelos, by far the ablest man Greece has produced for generations, was a strong friend of the Allies and an advocate of intervention. The policy of M. Venizelos had been to bring about a combination of the Balkan powers against Turkey, in the first month of the war, Germany anticipating the entrance of Turkey with the central powers, endeavored to influence Greece from putting M. Venizelos' policy against Turkey into force. In this as in all the subsequent policy of Greece, the Kaiser's sister, appeared to be paramount, "Tino" as the Kaiser was accustomed to affectionately call him, appeared to be under his wife's thumb.

In the beginning of 1915, the Allies, aided by Venizelos, made strong efforts to bring about participation of Greece in the war; but, like Roumania, she was afraid of what Bulgaria might do. Venizelos urged Constantinople to join the Allies then, and when the operations in the Dardanelles began, Venizelos proposed that Greece should send 50,000 men to aid the Allies against Turkey. The Greek general staff, which was strongly pro-German in its sympathies, declared that Bulgaria might attack Greece when she was so engaged. The Court influence was strongly against this and all other of Venizelos proposals looking toward assistance to the Allies. Finally in March, Venizelos resigned.

The King then called on Zaimis to form a government, but he declined. Gouraris was next called on and consented. His government lasted until August, when Venizelos again became premier. Two months later, as Constantine would not adhere to the Greece-Serbian treaty, whereby Greece was to come to the aid of Serbia if attacked by Austria, Venizelos resigned. M. Skouloudis was the next premier. In June of the present year the Allies proclaimed a state of seige at Saloniki, and took over the Greek official bureau. On June 21st Zaimis succeeded Skouloudis with a new cabinet, as a result of the ultimatum of the entente powers, demanding new elections, demoblisation of the army, dismissal of anti-entente officials and the formation of a cabinet with entente sympathies.

As will be seen by the despatches, uncertainty prevails as to the exact position of affairs in Greece at present. The report that Constantine has resigned seems fairly authentic, but London discredits the stories of a revolution. The Allies are apparently tired of dealing with the petticoat government of Constantine and his German Queen, and will force Greece to declare herself. It is their belief, of coarse, that Venizelos and not the Court party represents the true feeling of the Grecian people, and they are determined to have this feeling frankly expessed at the coming elections.

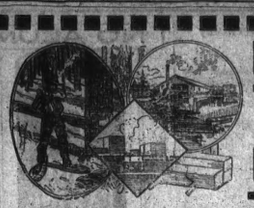
THE PIONEER MEAT MARKET

Quality meats at Reasonable prices.

Service and satisfaction guaranteed with each order

Three deliveries daily 9 a.m., 10.30 a.m.. 4.30 p.m.

Phone 33 - **Wainwright**



FARMERS and BUILDERS

Our lumber is made for your needs, not adapted to them. We have just unloaded

10 Cars of B. C. Fir

Which is especially made for granaries and barns. A full stock of Fir Dimensions and Timbers. We can also can supply anything in Spruce.

By using our coal your house will be 50 per cent warmer than any other coal.



HUMBERSTONE & PEMBINA

Coal always on hand. Order your winter's supply early. There is going to be a shortage

THE IMPERIAL LUMBER CO. LTD.
PHONE 10

Simply a little rub with a cloth keeps the highly burnished cooking top always glistening, dustless clean, without blacking; in four pieces it cannot warp or bulge.

McClary's Kootenay Range

It won't be hard to decide what range you want in your kitchen after I show you the Kootenay's special features. 867

Sold by W. E. Washburn

SHEEP AND SWINE SALE

Edmonton, Wed. Oct. 11th

To be conducted by auction, in the Stock Pavilion, on the Edmonton Exhibition grounds, by the

Alberta Provincial Sheep and Swine Breeder's Assns., Ltd.

ENTRIES CLOSE TUES. Sep. 26

Catalouge of sale will be ready for distribution Oct. 2nd

If You Want to Buy or Sell.

Write for full particulars.

W. J. Stark, Secretary, Edmonton

Central Alberta Farms and Ranches

We have a fine list of large and small stock ranches with running water, hay leases and plenty of good range We also have improved and unimproved farms from 160 acres up, on easy terms, in the best districts in Alberta. Write us the particulars of what you want, the amount of cash you can afford to pay down and the terms you want on the balance and we will submit you the description of a proposition to suit. If you want a certain locality, state what it is.

G. D. CARTER & COMPANY, LTD.
13 Dominion Bldg. 10054 McDougall Ave. Edmonton

DON'T WORRY

about these

HARD TIMES

You can still get a real "Fill up" satisfying meal for **25c.**

THE STATION RESTAURANT

CANADA RAILWAY NEWS CO.

WAINWRIGHT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

PRIZE LIST FOR 1916

The following is the list of prizes for the fair to be held on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 11-12:

902	Quilt, applique	1.00	.50
903	Quilt, log cabin	1.00	.50
904	Quilt, knitted	1.00	.50
905	Quilt, crocheted	1.00	.50
906	Comforter	1.00	.50
907	Mat, hooked	1.00	.50
908	Mat, braided	1.00	.50
909	Most artistic rug	1.00	.50
910	Pair woolen socks	1.00	.50
911	Pair woolen mitts	1.00	.50
912	Pair woolen gloves	1.00	.50
913	Knitting, in wool	1.00	.50
914	Knitting, in cotton	1.00	.50
915	Knitting, in silk	1.00	.50
916	Crochet work, wool	1.00	.50
917	Crochet work, cotton	1.00	.50
918	Crochet work, silk	1.00	.50
919	Crocheted necktie, in silk	1.00	.50
920	Crocheted dinner mats	1.00	.50
921	Irish crochet	1.00	.50
922	One sheet, crochet work	1.00	.50
923	One pair pillow cases, crochet work	1.00	.50
924	Infant's dress	1.00	.50
925	Infant's jacket	1.00	.50
926	Infant's bonnet	1.00	.50
927	Infant's booties	1.00	.50
928	Infant's carriage cover	1.00	.50
929	Infant's pillow	1.00	.50
930	Embroidered sheet	1.00	.50
931	Embroidered pillowcases, 1 pair	1.00	.50
932	Embroidered towel	1.00	.50
933	Embroidered sideboard scarf	1.00	.50
934	Embroidered tray cloth	1.00	.50
935	Embroidered centre piece	1.00	.50
936	Embroidered nightgown	1.00	.50
937	Embroidered corset cover	1.00	.50
938	Embroidered collar and cuffs	1.00	.50
939	Embroidery, Hardanger	1.00	.50
940	Embroidery, Penchello	1.00	.50
941	Embroidery (Swedish), (darning)	1.00	.50
942	Embroidery, Roman cut work	1.00	.50
943	Embroidery, Kountchilik	1.00	.50
944	Embroidery, Wallachian	1.00	.50
945	Embroidery, in silk	1.00	.50
946	Embroidery, cross stitch	1.00	.50
947	Embroidery, outline work	1.00	.50
948	Lace, point	1.00	.50
949	Lace, Honiton	1.00	.50
950	Lace, Battenberg	1.00	.50
951	Drawn work	1.00	.50
952	Drawn work, three pieces	1.00	.50
953	Darning on net	1.00	.50
954	Netting	1.00	.50
955	Tatting	1.00	.50
956	Ric. Rac	1.00	.50
957	Braiding	1.00	.50
958	Stencilling	1.00	.50
959	Painting, in oil	1.00	.50
960	Painting, on silk or satin	1.00	.50
961	Drawing, in black and white	1.00	.50
962	Pierced brass work	1.00	.50
963	Piano drape	1.00	.50
964	Pin cushion	1.00	.50
965	Sofa cushion	1.00	.50
966	Tea cosy	1.00	.50
967	Pillow shams	1.00	.50
968	Tea cloth	1.00	.50
969	Tea apron, fancy	1.00	.50
970	Handkerchief, handwork	1.00	.50
971	Handkerchief, veil and tie case	1.00	.50
972	Shirt waist, fancy, hand sewn	1.00	.50
973	Man's shirt, machine sewn	1.00	.50
974	Man's nightshirt, machine sewn	1.00	.50
975	Socks, hand darned, one pair	1.00	.50
976	Slippers, worked, one pair	1.00	.50
977	Straw hat	1.00	.50
978	Lamp shade, ornental	1.00	.50
979	Work bag, fancy	1.00	.50
980	Best piece of fancy work not on list	1.00	.50

Special Prizes

FRED SMALL.—$5.00 for best collection of fancy work.
ELITE THEATRE.—$5.00 for best drawing in black and white.
JACK TELFORD—$2.00 for best embroidered nightgown.
COLE STUART—$2.00 for best piece of fancy work not on the list.

WORK DONE BY CHILDREN UNDER 15

Needle Work

		1st.	2nd.
1001	Buttonholes, half dozen	$1.00	$ .50
1002	Pair darned stockings	1.00	.50
1003	Dressed Doll	1.00	.50
1004	Paper Flowers	1.00	.50
1005	Outline work	1.00	.50
1006	Patched garment	1.00	.50
1007	Knitting	1.00	.50
1008	Girls' blouse, cut and hand-sewn	1.00	.50
1009	Girls' apron	1.00	.50

Pen Work and Drawing

1010	Writing, in ink	1.00	.50
1011	Essay—Best original story of at least 3 pages foolscap	1.00	.50
1012	Drawing, group of vegetables	1.00	.50
1013	Drawing, landscape, interior or figure	1.00	.50
1014	Drawing, plant or flower spray	1.00	.50
1015	Drawing, Union Jack, colors	1.00	.50
1016	Drawing, map of Alberta and one other. Colors	1.00	.50

COOKING—CHILDREN UNDER 18

1017	Bread, 1 loaf (white)	1.00	.50
1018	Cake, Sponge	1.00	.50
1019	Pie, apple	1.00	.50
1020	Preserves—3 varieties—Wild Fruit	1.00	.50
1021	Pickles, 3 varieties	1.00	.50

W. S. SHRUBE (PRINCIPAL) SPECIALS

	Butterflies and Moths—in case—named	1.00	.50
	Other insects—in case—named	1.00	.50
	Wild Flowers—Mounted and named	1.00	.50
	Weeds—Mounted and named	1.00	.50

Women's Institute Specials

(Under 15 years of age)

	Fancy Cake	2.00	1.00
	Home-made Candy	2.00	1.00

Special Prizes

H. W. McLEOD.—For the best short story on the part Wainwright district is doing in the war—Enlistments—Part played by Red Cross, I. O. D. E. and others. Not to be less than 500 words and open for competition among the teachers and high school scholars in this district. $5.00. (Story to be retained.)

WAINWRIGHT STAR SPECIAL.—For the best story of not less than 500 words on "Advantages of An Agricultural Society to the Surrounding Territory," written by a scholar under 17 years of age, living in the home of a subscriber to "The Star." $5.00

D. W. HANSEN.—$5.00 to person taking most prizes at the fair.

FRED GORDON.—$20.00 value for tug of war.

ENTRIES CLOSE SEPT. 9

UNION BANK OF CANADA

A Joint Account is a Great Convenience

for family funds. It may be opened with the

Union Bank of Canada

in the names of two persons, either of whom can make deposits or withdraw money when in town or when passing the bank. It is especially convenient if the husband is frequently away on trips, as it enables the wife to procure funds for expenses on her own signature alone.

WAINWRIGHT BRANCH
P. C. HAYMES Acting Manager

PUBLIC NOTICE

In the matter of Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Vale No. 392.

TAKE NOTICE that His Honor Hedley Clarence Taylor, Judge of the District Court of the district of Edmonton, Alberta, has appointed Tuesday the 19th. day of September, 1916, at the hour of 1.30 o'clock in the afternoon at the Town Hall of Wainwright, Alberta, as the time and place of the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm The Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Vale, No. 392.

Dated at Doley, Alberta, this 12th day of July A.D., 1916.

6-9c N. G. Van Dyke, Sec.-Treas.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months' residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

BIG SURPRISE TO MANY IN THIS TOWN

Local people are surprised at the QUICK results received from simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-i-ka, the remedy which became famous by curing appendicitis. This simple remedy draws off such a surprising amount of old foul matter from the body that ONE SPOONFUL relieves sour stomach, gas and constipation INSTANTLY. It is the best remedy we have ever sold.

Wainwright Pharmacy

SPECIAL NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Town of Wainwright.

TAKE NOTICE that His Honor Judge Crawford, Judge of the District Court of the District of Edmonton, will at the sittings of the Court on Wednesday the thirteenth (13th) day of September, 1916, confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Town of Wainwright.

H. Y. PAWLING,
Secretary-Treasurer

Dated at Wainwright this thirty-first day of July 1916. 13-9c

F TERNAL SOCIETIES

The Wainwright Lodge, I.O.O.F NO. 45

Meets EVERY Monday in each month in Washburn's Hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

WORK FOR THE WOMANLY BRAIN AND HAND

Two Handsome Living Rooms

By Ethel Davis Seal

THERE were once two neighbors living side by side who had two of the best-looking living rooms you could well imagine. The brown-eyed neighbor had furnished hers first. She had never enjoyed anything so much as the furnishing of that room. Before she had been married she hadn't had so very much money and she hadn't had any house—and she had so longed for both, particularly the latter. She had thought it would be wonderful to have a home all her own, with rooms in it, and windows, and maybe a fireplace. And then came along a brown-eyed man, who also wanted her to have a home and a fireplace. In fact, there was no end to the things she could have if she would only marry the brown-eyed man. But she had already stopped thinking about mere things—all she cared for now was just that brown-eyed man. And she told him so.

Of course that didn't keep the things away—it really brought them faster. But the brown-eyed neighbor never thought of that.

When it came to furnishing the living room there was really nothing she wished for that she could not have. So she went to town one morning and looked at every piece of furniture she could find. Then she went home and told the man about it. There was one set especially that had appealed to her; but never having had a house before, or very much money, it had seemed like just an awful lot to spend. But the man didn't seem to think so, after she told him all about it. She told him how it was of beautiful walnut wood, and that the store man had told her it was a style called William and Mary—whatever that might be. That there were two big chairs—one of them an arm, and she hesitated a moment—and then added that there was a thing they called a love seat, too. The brown-eyed man didn't seem to think they were asking nearly enough for the furniture.

But just then his wife had started to talk about the table and the desk, so he paid her strict attention. She seemed so very much in earnest about the color schemes and things that he didn't like to say any more about that seat thing. Their fireplace was of dull red tiles, and our brown-eyed neighbor-lady could think of nothing prettier than dull gold-brown walls and a brown rug with a hint of terra cotta in it. She was very partial to brown, you see. So was the brown-eyed man.

So they got this nice soft brown; they even had the chairs and the love seat upholstered in a brownish color, too. They were particularly proud of the material they chose for these chairs. It was a printed linen in soft autumnal colorings, brown, dull red, bronze-green, and quite a little tan. It was rather expensive, but the store man said it would wear everlastingly.

On the red tiles over the fireplace they fastened a wonderful tile they found in a queer crafts place; it was red and blue, with nice touches of orange in it, and it was ornamented with salamander—just the thing for over a fireplace.

On the table desk the lady put a big red quill pen. Bronze-green silk shades were used on the electric wall light, and there was also one of just this color on the table lamp.

The room was really a beautiful room; and these two brown-eyed people looked so nice in it, and they so enjoyed letting their gaze rest on this thing and on that, that they almost never took time to glance out of the window.

But one day the brown-eyed woman was all alone, so she wandered about the room and finally ended up at the window. There was a vacant house next door, and she had often thought about it, and wondered what it was like inside. She glanced at it now, and found that some one was moving in. Of course, she was very much excited, for well she knew that a neighbor could make an awful lot of difference. She craned her neck to see if she could catch a glimpse of this new one of hers; but for the longest while she saw nothing but tables and chairs—and grimy moving men. Then she saw a piece of a blue skirt in a doorway. She was attracted to it at once, for she had always been fond of blue, perhaps because she couldn't wear it herself.

Just as she was speculating about the wearer of the blue skirt—she must be young, she thought, because it was a light blue—the new neighbor stepped right out on the porch and tripped down to the lawn. She was so anxious to keep some books from tumbling out of the upturned box, she did not notice that she was being watched; but when she turned to run back to the porch, she saw the eager face at the window, and she smiled a merry smile and waved her hand. "It's lots of fun to move into the country," she called.

Of course the gazer at the window couldn't stand this sociability, so she ran out to extend a cordial welcome.

"When you're all fixed," she ended, "I'd love to run over and see your house."

"Indeed I'd love to have you," said the new neighbor in the blue skirt. And just at that moment the brown eyes noticed the other eyes were blue.

"I might have known—with that blue skirt," she thought.

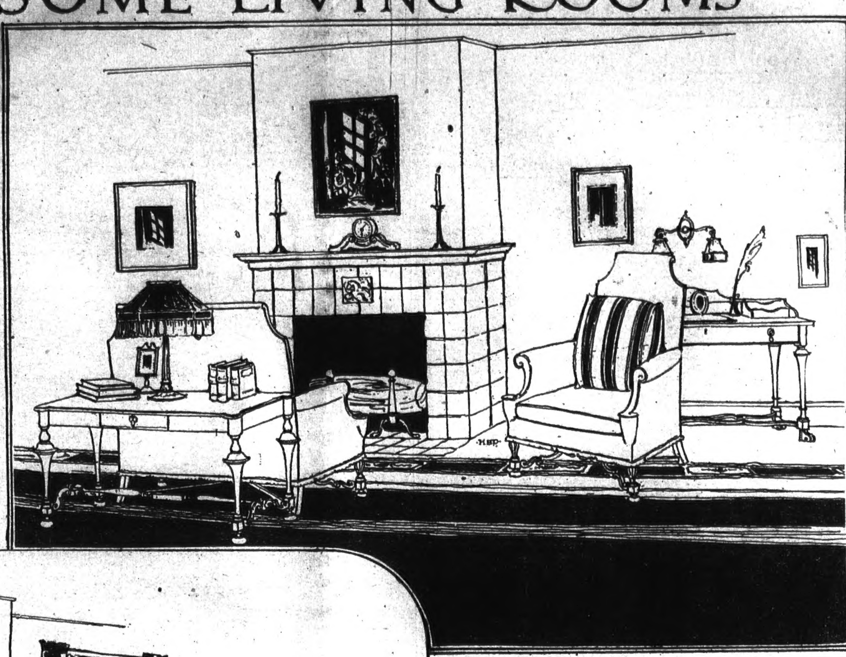
That night there was interested speculation in the brown living room, for there was another living room in the making, right next door. "I wonder if it will be brown, too, like ours?" each one thought.

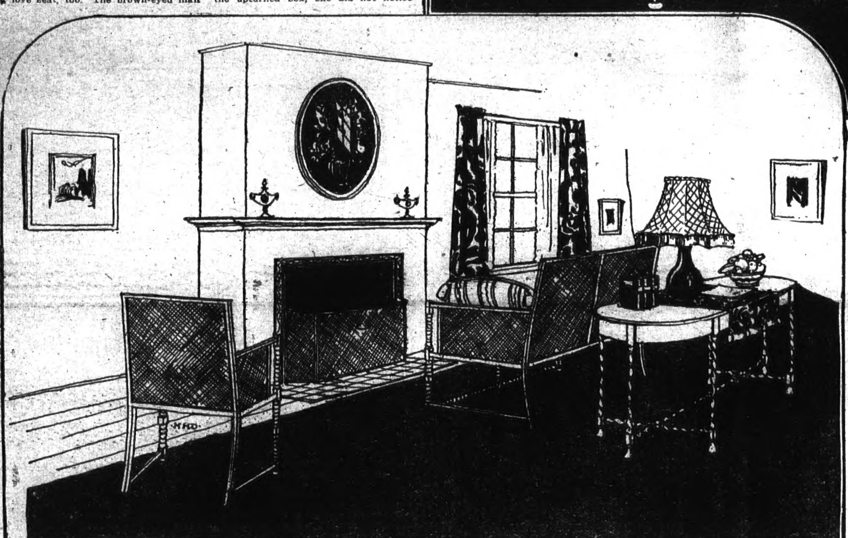
The new living room seemed like a mushroom growth, for in just a week a hint was dropped next door. "We're just about ready to receive callers," the blue-eyed neighbor said.

The next evening they walked up on the porch of the blue-eyed house and rang the bell. Almost as soon as they got into the hall they both glanced toward the living room, and simultaneously they drew a deep, long breath. For it was a beautiful place. They had never imagined just that combination of color before, but they somehow wished they had.

All the time they talked about movers and train service, and the prospects of a cook, they were gazing admiringly at blue-gray walls, cream woodwork, and dull-brown furniture with insets of cane. The carpet rug was a dark old gray-blue, the lampshade was pale yellow-buff, the window drapes dark blue and gray and yellow. The Italian picture above the mantel was chiefly of dark blue and green in a pale-gold frame, and there were two of the quaintest pale-yellow basaltes urns below. Even the fender of pale-brass woven wire seemed to hold its place in the color scheme, and the pale-orange tile of the hearth had all the joy of a happy accident, for no one could have surely known enough to put that lovely touch of color there.

But, of course, they had to be polite and just talk about the possibility of cooks, and trains, and marketing. Tho the brown-eyed woman came swiftly to the secret determination that, just as soon as she knew her neighbor well enough, she would tell her how she just loved her living room.





WHEN IN DOUBT—ASK US

"I SHOULD like to furnish a living room with davenport, black leather and mahogany; mahogany piano; one leather chair and wicker chairs. Kindly suggest color of wicker, also the kind of table to buy and color of lamp and wallpaper. If any of the above pieces are considered in bad taste, kindly inform me and suggest something in its place."

E. M. K.

Sometimes all that people need is a little advice to start their thoughts moving in the right direction—and then they can do all the rest themselves.

HELPS FOR HOMEMAKERS

TO THE Housefurnishing Editor.

Our living room is papered in tan; rug is old rose with a little tan, blue and green; upholstered tapestry davenport; one overstuffed chair, same tapestry; brown wicker chair; and I have a low-back oak chair, leather seat, which I thought I might use in this room. What kind of a library table would you suggest, and what kind of lamp and shade? We will have to use the oil lamp in our house, which is in the country.

Dining-room rug is tan, with green, blue and just a little old rose. Our dining set is Sheraton mahogany—table, six chairs and buffet. The paper in this room is tan with a small red figure. We cannot change the papers, as the house is a rented one. What kind of lamp and shade would you use? Woodwork in both these rooms is walnut. Have a new green rug which we expected to use in bedroom. Paper with a little pink in. Suit, consisting of bed, dresser and toilet table, is stained brown. What other furnishings would you suggest? Also, what kind of lamp? Thought of using thin scrim curtains on all windows.

Any suggestions will be greatly appreciated.

I have another bedroom to furnish soon and thought of using a blue rag rug and white furniture. The paper is blue and white.

There is a shelf in the living room which cannot be taken out? What shall I do?

H. A. S.

I think that you will be able to use your low-back oak chair in your living room, unless you find that it does not look well here; but I do not think I should use any more leather if I were you. If you think that oak is the most predominant wood in your living room, you had perhaps better get an antique oak gateleg table, with Charles II twist. If the oak is not predominant in your room and the living room connects with the dining room, you might prefer to get a table of mahogany. I advise your using a brass lamp with an old-rose silk shade. This shade should be large enough so that there is no danger of fire. On the table in your dining room I advise the use of candles; these come in the shape of small oil lamps, if you wish to use oil. For a bedroom the colonial glass lamps are attractive and they may be supplied with small silk shades. In this bedroom with the green rug get overdrapes for the windows of rose and green changeable sunfast over glass curtains of white muslin, the lampshade may be rose. I think your idea for the blue-and-white bedroom is very good.

It is better to have, as you say, all the glass curtains thruout the house of the same material; you may consider voile, muslin or scrim for this purpose.

Can you not make a shelf in your living room attractive with a crafts bowl and some candlesticks?

To the Housefurnishing Editor.

Could you advise me in regard to some portieres between my living room and dining room? Both rooms have white woodwork. The living-room walls are in two tones of silver gray. The overcurtains at the windows are old rose with blue and buff figures. The rugs are in old blue and a very dull old rose and a grayish buff.

The dining room, which is directly off from the living room, with a double doorway, is entirely in dark blue and white.

I want an inexpensive material for the portieres, yet something that looks well in both rooms. Your suggestions would be very greatly appreciated.

G. R. V.

A plain rather dark gray material blending with the gray walls of your living room should go well with the color of both rooms. Consider any material in which you can get the color, provided it is thick enough. Rep, very heavy unmercerized sunfast, denim, silk and velour are among the possibilities.

To the Housefurnishing Editor.

Inclosed you will find a rough sketch of the room upon which I wish to have you offer me some of your valuable suggestions.

Will you kindly suggest what color scheme would be best for me to select, as I wish to have it replenished entirely? I wish to use it as a living room. I have three old-fashioned pieces of walnut furniture which I thought of having covered with cretonne or tapestry. Your suggestion on this point will be appreciated. The piano is in mahogany, also the music cabinet.

Could I use an oak library table in this room with three old pieces of furniture, consisting of a sofa with arm rests and two chairs with arm rests?

Could you also suggest how to arrange them to the best advantage? I have never had to contend with a room of the proportions of 16¼x20 feet.

What shall I use to drape the windows; also that doorway leading out into the library?

I would like to use two or three more rockers if possible, the large leather ones. Should they be of tan leather and mahogany, or would the plain black be better?

Thanking you so much for any suggestions you may send, for, candidly speaking, I don't know what to do with this room.

J. P.

Get a large dull-finished mahogany gateleg table, four large reed straight arm-chairs finished in brown, a dull-finished mahogany desk and bookcase.

Paper your room in a putty-color oatmeal paper, without a drop ceiling if possible; since your room is so large even a ten-foot ceiling need not have a wall drop. Paper the ceilings in a lighter tone dull paper. Do not use a border, but run a plain wooden picture molding at the point where the side-wall paper ends.

Stain your floor dark and use a number of rugs of varying size. Orientals, saxonies, or wiltons. General colors, putty, rose, blue and black.

Upholster the walnut furniture in well-covered cretonne, cretonne with a putty-colored ground and small English flower sprigs scattered over it. Upholster also two of the willow chairs in this. Cushion the remaining two in a dull old blue.

Hang at the windows white voile glass curtains with overdrapes of the cretonne. At the doorway into the library hang curtains of dark old blue. On your table, place a mahogany lamp with a fulled silk shade of dull old rose.

Do not use oak in this room, and avoid as much as possible the use of rockers. Neither do I think that leather would be particularly fortunate—you will have to make an effort for coziness, the room is so large. Use plenty of books and silk-shaded lamps.

To the Housefurnishing Editor.

I have a blue-and-white bedroom, but the woodwork is a very light oak. This I want to paint white. Would you advise painting the doors, too?

I have a china closet that has been made from another piece of furniture. It is very high, about a foot or more above the plate-rail, and has two doors, shelves being about a foot deep. Would you line the back, sides and shelves with cretonne, or would you have curtains of this on the doors? I have read so much that it is poor taste to display china.

One bedroom which is painted a very light oak has a wardrobe which is a dark oak. The furniture is dark walnut. Would it look right to paint the woodwork white, leaving the wardrobe as it is?

C. L.

I advise your painting all the woodwork of your blue-and-white bedroom in white. The doors should be painted white also, unless the woodwork of the hall is painted white, however, you will have to leave the outside of the doors like the rest of the hall woodwork; but perhaps you can paint all the woodwork in your house white, which would be very attractive indeed.

It is in poor taste to make a display of your china. The newest china closets are made with wooden doors. It will be perfectly proper for you to hang thin silk curtains back of the glass doors of your china closet, casing them top and bottom on thin rods. This will be better than to line the china closet with curtains of cretonne. The silk may be of pale cream, or in a tone matching the walls, or of the predominating color of the window hangings if this should be suitable.

I advise your painting the last bedroom you mention—that is, the woodwork of it—in white. But the wardrobe will have to be painted, too, and the room really will look so much better.

To the Housefurnishing Editor.

I am making new covers for my buffet and serving table and am undecided about the length. My furniture is Jacobean in style. Is it better taste to have the runner extend over the edge, and how far? Had thought of making them of linen crash with an inserted band of filet crochet six inches wide extending across the cover. Should this band lie on top of the furniture or extend over the edge? Thanking you kindly for any help you will give me.

C. C. T.

Personally, I prefer a buffet cover not to extend over the edge; the other is not absolutely wrong, however, and I should say it should hang from 8 to 12 inches over the side, depending on the general proportion of your piece of furniture. You will be making no mistake, however, to make it just to fit. In this case, the band or edge of filet will lie across the top.

To the Housefurnishing Editor.

I should like to furnish a living room with davenport, black leather and mahogany; mahogany piano, one leather chair and wicker chairs. Kindly suggest color of wicker, also the kind of table to buy and color of lamp and wallpaper. If any of the above pieces are considered bad taste, kindly inform me and suggest something in its place.

E. M. K.

Black leather and mahogany furniture, I mean the combination, is not considered in good taste now, so, of course, I do not advise your getting it for your living room. Mahogany furniture, however, with upholstery of cretonne, printed linen, plain velour, haircloth, or any of the stuffs that are in vogue now, is excellent.

Paint your woodwork white, paper your walls in plain pale gray; on the floor lay a gray-and-black wilton rug, Chippendale design. Get two overstuffed chairs, one a wing and one a lower back, three wicker armchairs, stained mahogany; get one comb-back Windsor chair in mahogany, a narrow davenport table with drop ends, and an overstuffed davenport. Use black-grounded cretonne of good quality showing plenty of blue and yellow in its composition. Use this at the window and on the wing armchairs, and on perhaps all of the wicker chairs. Upholster the davenport and the other overstuffed chair in plain old blue; use plenty of plain blue and plain mustard color as color notes in your room. You might have the silk shade on your lamp of an old-gold color.

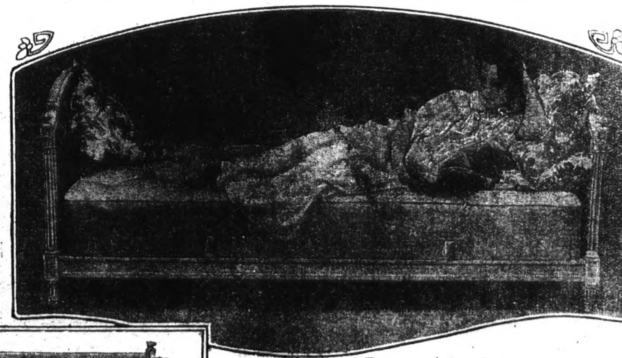
To the Housefurnishing Editor.

Will you kindly help me to select paper and rugs, also drapes for windows, for my northeast bedroom? The dresser and chiffonier were once a pretty birdseye, but are now so yellow. The bed is white enamel with brass trimmings. The room is small, 12x12. What other furniture may I add? I am planning on a rag rug because it will be inexpensive. What pictures? Would like something of Maxfield Parrish's. There are no sidelights, so center fixture (electric) must be strong enough to dress by. What would be good? Also suggest rug and paper for 6-year-old little girl's room. White wooden bed and dresser are the furnishings; southwestern exposure. Woodwork is white in both rooms. What color shall I do my radiators? Window-seat in little girl's room running full width of room is in natural finish. I am thinking of taking this out to give additional space. Also suggest pictures for this latter room.

J. K. M.

Could you not treat your bird's-eye maple furniture to two coats of white enamel? You might really put it right over the stain of your furniture. Paper the room in a buff tape stripe. Run the wallpaper up to the ceiling turn, at which point run a narrow wooden molding; do not use a border. I believe I should like a gray rag rug on the floor. Otherwise consider a golden tan. In the case of the former use yellow-and-gray cretonne hangings. In the case of the latter, use cretonne in white, black, deep yellow and brown. I think that you could use a Maxfield Parrish picture in this room if you wish. Frosted glass globes turned downward might look well on your chandelier; they give a good light; consult an electrician about this, however. Do your radiators white. Paper your little girl's room in a dull white oatmeal; this cleans easily. Use blue-and-white chintz hangings and a blue rag rug. If you keep the window seat in the room, supply it with a pad cushion of chintz. Edmund Dulac's pictures would be charming in this room.

A DAY-BED AND A BABY'S BED



Daytime Ease and Comfort



A Bed for Baby

WHAT are beds coming to, I wonder! At this rate we shall soon expect to tuck ourselves away at night in devices new and rare—and totally unfamiliar.

But until that time, who would not want a day-bed as delightful as this one? And what baby would not ecstatically crow himself to sleep in this beddy-bye that looks for all the world like the tea-wagon for a regiment?

A day-bed is such a glorified improvement over the old-fashioned lounge that it deserves very serious consideration. Besides, everybody likes to be in style. So much for the couch affair.

And is there a mother who would scorn for her baby a bed he would like to go to, and if withheld from his sleepy young eyes, that he would even cry for? Even a wide-awake baby would love to peep thru the holes in these cane sides—and even a wide-awake baby grows sleepy if he "peeps" long enough.

Sentinel Floor Lamps

NOT long ago an effective floor lamp arrangement was seen. In a large and rather formal living room two floor lamps were stationed at the doorway into the hall. They stood inside the living room, close against the wall, and while their standards differed slightly, they were of the same character, height and wood. Their shades were alike of dull old-gold silk, ornamented with heavy fringe.

Fall and Winter

Every day now we are opening up and placing in stock new goods for the coming season. We are confident we will be able to supply all your needs for warmth and comfort. We have a big range of

Wool Blankets

Flannelette Blankets and Comforters, Hosiery, Mitts, Gloves, Dress Goods Shirting, Flanelette, Ticking, Toweling, Table Linen, Ladies Coats & Sweaters, Children's Coats & Sweaters, Men's and boys Sox, Sweaters and Overalls.

Men's Mackinaw and Sheep lined Coats, Underwear for Men, Women and Children

We invite you to inspect our stock and will be pleased to show you the goods.

GROCERY SPECIALS

Silver leaf Maple syrup in quarts 40c. Half gallon 80c.

Cooking mollasses in pint sealers 15c. Qt. sealeas 30c.

Purity Flour **Flieschmann's Yeast** **Buffalo Coffee**

F. E. FRASER & CO.

Store of Good Qualities

Main St. Wainwright

A WORD TO THE PUBLIC

Every dollar you spend with the Atlas Lumber Co. means 100 p.c. satisfaction.

NO MATTER WHAT YOU WANT

We supply everything in Building Material, Lumber, Cement, Lime Brick, Plaster, Building Paper, Roofing and Mill work.

ESTIMATES CAREFULLY GIVEN

All orders receive prompt attention. Give us a trial and be convinced.

ATLAS LUMBER CO., LTD.

R. Kenny - - - - - - Local Manager

HORSES CATTLE

Are YOU in need of the above ?

If so, Call. We have them

15 Head of Good Cattle

30 Head Good Horses

Including 15 head of yearlings, balance all descriptions, also some good second-hand harness, buggies and wagons.

The Red Barn

Bud Simmerman - - Proprietor

INTERESTING ITEMS

BORN.—To Mr. and Mrs Peterson on September 4th, 1916. A 10½ pound boy.

Miss Edith Scott returned to Wainwright last week to continue her education at the local school.

Bandsman Walter King, of 151st Battalion band is renewing old aquaintances in town these days.

Mrs. Archibald, who has been visiting friends in the east for the past six weeks returned to her home in Wainwright on Sunday last.

The Court of Confirmation will sit on Wednesday, Sept, 13th. Parties wishing to save costs on arrears had better pay their taxes before this date.

Services will be held next Sunday morning and evening in Grace Methodist church. The paster Rev. K. Swenerton will preach.

A full list of horse races is being added to the program of the agricultural fair which is being held next Monday and Tuesday. For further particulars see posters.

M. Mecklenburg, the eye specialist will visit Wainwright on September 12th and 13th, Edgerton, September 13th and 14th; Irma, September 14th and 15th.

Pte. Charles Church and Pte. Newton Beatie of the 151st Battalion, Sarcee are visiting the former's parents, Mr and Mrs. Jas. Church for a few days.

While cranking a car one evening last week. Roy Argue met with a very painful accident The engines kicked back and now the unfortunate fellow is suffering from a broken arm.

Mrs. Oliver Rogers and Miss Clara Orchard, left on Friday for Brandon, Man, where they will spend the balance of their holiday before returning to their home at Prince Rupert.

Mr. P. E. Ross and daughter Miss Dorothy left on Saturday evening for Camrose where they spent the holiday and accompanied Mrs Ross home, who has been visiting friends there for the past ten days.

Members of the Rebekah Degree are asked to keep in mind that the regular meeting will be held on Thursday next. The degree will be exemplified and other important business will come before the members. A full attendence is requested.

The wedding ceremony was performed last Saturday morning at Grace Methodist parsonage when Miss Kathryn Stewart and Mr. Lee Bowser both of Kitscotty were united in holy wedlock. Rev. R. K. Swenerton officiating.

Miss Cora Kemp, has accepted a position with Beaudry's Limited as assistant Milliner.

J. W. Stuart, the local butcher and cattle dealer, left for Winnipeg on Saturday last with a car of fat cattle.

Mrs. Livingstone and her sister Mrs. Sutherland are spending a few days visiting friends in Calgary.

Miss McAllister, Graduate of the University of Alberta arrived in town Sunday to take up the duties as teacher in the Wainwright School.

Herb Crampton, left on Sunday for Red Deer where he attended Sons of England Grand Lodge, returned home yesterday.

Miss M. Yeager, who was relieving Mrs. Archibald in Archibald in Armstrong's store returned to her home in Biggar Monday.

WAINWRIGHT BRANCH RED CROSS REPORT

By cash Bus. Men, May		12 60
To Cheque R. C. Soc. Edmonton	12 60	
By cash donation		10 00
Cash Bus. men, town for June, and July		22 00
	Total	32.00
To cheque to R. C. Soc. Edmonton	32.00	
Previously Ack.		492.00
Total		507.10

GREENSHIELD GLEANINGS

Mr W. Cummings, of Edmonton arrived last Wednesday.

Dr. G. White, and family of Kansas City, Missouri, are visiting W. A. White at present.

R. M. Carl and family, have taken up residence on their farm holdings Sec. 18.

A. Martin, and C Stouffer, commenced work on a new house for F. Bordon Sr. this week.

Mrs. A. M. Parker and family returned to Edmonton last wednesday.

The elevator is rapidly nearing completion.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned as Blacksmiths, under the firm name of Kemp and Pigeon, of Wainwright Alta., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to the said partnership are to be paid to W. H. Kemp at his office, and all partnership debts to be paid by him.

Wainwright Alta, August 21st 1916.

13-9c,

STOVE WOOD ! ! !

I can supply you with

Good Wood, green or dry

and cut it to suit your requirements.

A. Gosselen, Contractor, etc.

SIXTH AVE. - WAINWRIGHT



or Chas. Eggar



CLASSIFIED ADS.

FOR SALE—Second-hand binder in good condition, (Massey Harris). Cheap for cash or good note. Apply Herbert Smith.

FOR SALE—House hold effects, house plants, good cow, rhubarb plants. Apply Mrs. E. Carbert or Star Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Single Bed, Bedroom Suite. Apply for particulars to STAR OFFICE.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—Large and comfortable; Price reasonable—Apply to Mrs. C. A. Davies, Third Ave. 6-9c.

WANTED—Girl for light house-work Apply Mrs. T. B. Johnstone, Third Avenue. 6-9p.

MAN AND WIFE require work on Threshing outfit, first class cook, man can supply one or two teems. State wages number of crew and particulars. Star Office. 20 9p.

STRAYED—Two-year old iron grey gelding branded w4 on left shoulder from my place, 3 miles South of Edgerton. $10 reward for information leading to his recovery. E. W. Watkins, Edgerton. 11-10p.

MONEY TO LOAN !

On Improved Farm Lands at 8 p.c.

This is the time of the year when loans are most easily placed. The loan companies have plenty of money and inspectors can see your farm. Have exclusive agency for a number of good companies, who want to place loans in the district. Have also private funds to invest at 9 and 10 p.c. Your application is solicited.

HUMPHREY P. MAY

MAIN ST., Wainwright

CHAUVIN, MONDAYS IRMA, WEDNESDAYS EDGERTON, THURSDAYS

Constipation--

THE BANE OF OLD AGE

is not to be cured by harsh purgatives; they rather aggravate the trouble. For a gentle, but sure laxative, use Chamberlain's Tablets. They stir up the liver, tone the nerves and freshen the stomach and bowels just like an internal bath.

Old age should be the most pleasant time of life. You can make it so by using Chamberlain's Tablets, and ensuring regularity and good digestion.



CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS



Woman's best friend.

From girlhood to old age, these little red health restorers are an unfailing guide to an active liver and a clean, healthy, normal stomach. Take Chamberlain's Stomach Tablets at night and the sour stomach and fermentation, and the headache, have all gone by morning. This old, reliable remedy supplies the gentle *natural* cleanser that a woman's delicate organism needs. Not harsh, but sure—not habit-forming but Nature-building. Try Chamberlain's Tablets to-day.

All druggists 25c., or by mail from

Chamberlain Medicine Co'y, Toronto

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS

LEGAL

M. G. CARDELL, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Notary Public and Commissioner, etc. Main street, Wainwright, Alberta.

H. V. FIELDHOUSE, BARRISTER and Solicitor, Notary. Special attention given to the collection of accounts. Office, Second Avenue, Wainwright, Alberta.

HUMPHREY P. MAY, BARRISTER, Solicitor and Notary. Money to loan. Main St., Wainwright, Alberta.

MEDICAL

DRS. MIDDLEMASS & LITTLE, Physician and Surgeons, Main St., Wainwright. Dr. Middlemass, residence, Fourth St. Dr. Little, residence, Fifth St.

DR. W. D. SORENSON, EDGERton. Wainwright calls attended to. Diseases of stomach and bowels a specialty.

DENTAL

DR. J. W. McQUEEN, DENTIST, graduate of Detroit College of Dental Surgery and of Haskell Post Graduate College of Dentistry. Main office, Alberta Block, Wainwright.

OPTICIAN

EARL L. CORK, JEWELER AND Optician. Optical work a specialty. Expert treatment guaranteed. Main street, Wainwright.

DRAY

DRAYING AND TEAMING OF all kinds. Have the job done right by the Buffalo Dray Line, Chas. Eggar, Manager.

Farmers--Grain shippers

Consign your grain to us or we will buy it on track. Consign to any terminal elevator, make bill of lading read:—

Advise

WESTERN GRAIN CO.

Edmonton, Alta. Liberal advances made against Bills of lading. RYE A SPECIALTY. "write for shipping instructions" Licensed-bonded. Correspondence solicited.

LEGAL NOTICE

"THE LAND TITLES ACT"

Application No. 677.

Mortgage Sale of Valuable Farm Land

PURSUANT to the directions of the Registrar of the North Alberta Land Registration District and under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage, which will be produced at the time of the sale

There will be offered for sale by Public Auction at the Post Office in the Town of Irma in the Province of Alberta, at 3 o'clock, p.m., on Saturday the 30th day of September, A.D., 1916, the following property, namely:

The southeast quarter of section thirty-four (34), township forty-seven (47), range eight (8), west of the fourth meridian, containing by a measurement one hundred and sixty-one (161) acres, more or less, according to Dominion Government survey.

Terms of sale to be 10 per cent. cash at the time of the sale, and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the sale or upon application to the Vendor's solicitor.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserve bid, and free from all encumbrances, save the exceptions, reservations and conditions in the original grant from the Crown or in the existing certificate of title, and any Seed Grain Lien in favor of the Crown that may still be outstanding and taxes for the current year.

The Vendor is informed of the following particulars: This property consists of 161 acres of land, of which 70 acres are good arable land; 30 acres of low and rough land well suited for hay or pasture; 20 acres of scrub land, and 41 acres of coulee; the said property is partly fenced on all sides with two strand wire fence and poplar posts; the soil on said property is black loam averaging 12 inches in depth with clay subsoil; this property is watered by Buffalo Coulee; the nearest railway station to the said property is Irma, a distance of 17 miles. The property is situated 1¼ miles from a school and 1¼ miles from a church in a settlement of English-speaking people.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to S. A. Dickson, 602 Tegler Block, Edmonton, Alberta, solicitor for the Vendor.

Dated at Edmonton, this 4th day of August, A.D. 1916.

Approved:

W. A. DEYL,
Deputy Registrar, N.A.L.R.D.

29-9c

D. J. Bechtel

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN

Will make a professional visit to Edgerton, Sept. 8th, Wainwright, Sept. 9th; Irma Sept. 11th; Jarrow, Sept. 12; and Kinsella, September 13th. Eyes tested and glasses carefully fitted. Charges moderate